# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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## AT TIPPECANOE.

Thirty Thousand Gathered at the Historic Battle Ground.

Blaine Unable to Speak Because of Throat Trouble.

Alger and Other Orators Entertain the Multitude.

Democrats Hold a Monster Barbecue at Fort Wayne.

**The Demonstration at Tippecanoe.**

LAFAYETTE, October 11.—The day for the great republican demonstration at Tippecanoe battle ground is bright and warm. The city is crowded with people who many hours ago started early to go to the battle ground. Local republicans gave a street parade with log cabins, canoes, etc., this morning. Blaine rose late and left for the battle ground at 11:30 a. m. in a carriage with General Alger. As the Maine statesman drove to the station ten thousand people surrounded the carriage and cheered him an enthusiastic welcome.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., October 11.—Blaine, General Alger, General Gibson and other distinguished speakers arrived at the battle ground at 12:45. The booming of cannons announced their approach to the assembled thousands and the great enthusiasm of the crowds in the station to greet the guests of the day. Ten thousand people crowded around the platform and the procession was very great. Mr. Blaine not feeling well his remarks, having caught cold last night, were limited to a few words, and he introduced General Alger and General Gibson to the gathering. The two latter stood in the corner of the grounds on a high ground for the music stand.

As early as 9 o'clock the mammoth camping was crowded by delegations, with ten thousand citizens outside to get in. It was estimated at noon that the local organizations and the people to greet General Alger and his party to the speakers' stand. The marshal, ex-Secretary Richard W. Thompson, is a prominent Chairman Wiley selected as temporary chairman, and upon his introduction General Alger, who addressed the gathering for half an hour. The distinguished Virginian received an ovation on his appearance, and when he declared that General Benjamin Harrison would be the next occupant of the White house the audience went wild, and cheer after cheer echoed back by thousands of men.

Fifteen thousand people were on the grounds. Overflow outdoor meetings were also held. During Alger's speech the confusion continued, and the speaker was compelled to stop several times as the crowd outside persistently attempted to squeeze the life out of 5000 inside. [illegible] Senator Adam King was the next speaker on the middle of his speech Blaine arrived. As he came upon the platform the multitude rose and cheered frantically for several minutes. Chairman Thompson announced that Blaine's voice would not permit him to make a speech to-day, that his general health was good, but his throat was again troubling him, and he must be excused. Blaine again came forward and received another ovation. The confusion, however, was so great that he did not attempt to say a word. He waved his handkerchief, signifying to the crowd to be silent, but the cheers and confusion continued. Blaine soon retired to his car and left at 2:30 for Chicago.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., October 8.—The second day of the republican demonstration at the Tippecanoe battle ground can hardly be called a success. From early morning the rain fell steadily, and by 11:30 a. m., when speaking at the tabernacle began, the crowd had dwindled to less than three thousand. Ex-Gov. Case, candidate for lieutenant governor of Indiana, Colonel Law of Atlanta, Ga., and others, entertained the crowd until 1 o'clock. Robert T. Lincoln, of Chicago, was announced.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. Lincoln was introduced as the eldest son of our martyred president, Abraham Lincoln, and was greeted with generous applause. He spoke an hour, confining his remarks mainly to a discussion of the tariff. While he was speaking the firing of cannon announced the arrival of Governor Foraker, who took a seat on the platform until the conclusion of Lincoln's speech.

Quite an ovation was tendered the governor when he arose. He devoted himself almost entirely to an attack on Mr. Thurman's position on the tariff question. He was frequently applauded. At three o'clock the speaking and celebration ended together.

**Democratic Barbecue.**

FORT WAYNE, Ind., October 17.—The day of the big democratic barbecue is clear and bright. People of the city and the surrounding country thronged the streets from early morning. Morning trains brought thousands. After breakfast Judge Thurman appeared. Thousands availed themselves of the opportunity to take him by the hand. Besides the judge and prominent visitors and citizens in carriages, the procession included veteran soldiers, railroad men, visiting clubs, Fort Wayne democratic organizations, citizens on foot, hunters and shooting clubs, bicyclers' clubs and wagons. The procession formed at noon, and after marching through the streets went to Hamilton Fields, where three speaking stands have been erected.

**Thurman's Canvass.**

PERU, Ind., October 18.—Judge Thurman and party arrive this afternoon to attend the big barbecue. Crowds have been coming into the city from early this morning, and the streets are filled. However train drives many within doors and many more have already started for their homes. On his way up town, Thurman was greeted with cheers by a multitude from beneath a driving umbrellas. He was taken at once to the opera house, which was packed with an enthusiastic audience, who greeted him with a prolonged applause.

The little opera house in which Judge Thurman spoke has seats for six or seven hundred, and could that number crowded into it until the balcony became dangerously over-crowded. On the streets an immense throng watched a brief float procession that carried the party, mottoes and to the height of the spectators. It is estimated that fully 15,000 people were in town during the day.

Judge Thurman began his speech by commenting the crowd on its size, and saying that it was a great tax in vacation of how Indiana would go in November. If Indiana democrats did their duty, Grover Cleveland would be the next president of the United States. He then proceeded to discuss the tariff, and the question of the ships, following the line of argument pursued last night at Fort Wayne. His audience gave the closest attention, frequently interrupting with applause, and showing interest and keen appreciation of the points made throughout the speech.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 18.—Judge Thurman and party arrived here a few minutes before 9 o'clock, the train being two and a half hours behind time. It was a heavy loaded train, eight coaches being literally jammed with a mass of enthusiastic shouting democratic humanity, whose shouts gave response to the greetings of the people along the way. The judge will remain here quietly at the Grand Hotel until Saturday morning, when he will go to Brazil to close his Indiana campaign. No speech will be made in this city, no hall of sufficient size being obtainable.

**Calling on Levi P. Morton.**

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., October 18.—There was an immense demonstration at Rhinecliff to-night, the occasion being a visit of various republican clubs to Mr. Levi P. Morton. Fully 5,000 were present. On arriving at Mr. Morton's residence the clubs were massed on the lawn on the north side of the house. George Esselstein of Rhinebeck as chairman, welcomed the clubs and presented them to Mr. Morton, who spoke as follows:

MR. ESSELSTEIN, FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS—Illuminated demonstrations of this magnitude are of rare occurrence in quiet country towns, and the surprise of the people of Rhinebeck can, I think, only be compared to that of the red men of the forest when the pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, or when Hendricks Hudson's boat made its first trip up the Hudson river. However, I have great pleasure in greeting you with a cordial welcome and beg to assure you of my grateful appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by your visit this evening.

Beyond welcoming you here in the best terms at my command I do not see that there is much to be said. You are all republicans, and no arguments therefore are needed either to convert you to those principles or to strengthen wavering faith in them, and it so happens that within the party there are no questions upon which republicans differ. There is nothing in our platform which calls for guarded explanations or diplomatic excuses, and there are neither party cliques nor sections nor factions.

If, therefore, we have no politics to talk about this evening we can at least felicitate ourselves and others upon the harmony which pervades the republican party, and the element of strength which such unity of sentiment and purpose so early bestows. You probably know that republicans of every other county in the state are working in as complete harmony as in this. With this harmony, this unanimity of sentiment and action, what is the result that we may reasonably expect to achieve at the polls? There are among you many who spent the flower of your youth in battle for freedom, and you can practically estimate the value of masses when entering conflict. Your experience will teach you that organizations such as the large number present to-night are effective and powerful agencies in political campaigns. But, my friends, incessant and personal work is equally important. Only a few days remain for effective work before the verdict must be given which will, in my judgment, have a far-reaching effect on the future prosperity of the country. The absorbing question at this time is whether that verdict will favor continuance of those principles of protection for which the republican party has always contended, and which have placed this country at the head of industrial nations. With such complete harmony in our ranks, such unison in sentiment, in action and in expectation, we may await the verdict with confident assurance.

**Collision of Passenger Trains.**

SHIPPENSBURG, Pa., October 18.—Two passenger trains on the Cumberland Valley road collided in a curve near here this morning. One man was killed and a great number injured. The accident resulted from disobedience of running orders on the part of Conductor Linn of the west-bound train, which had on board about three hundred passengers for the Hagerstown fair. Both engines were demolished, and the express and baggage cars wrecked. Charles Bitner, baggage master, was killed. The number of wounded cannot be ascertained at present. Among the injured is Alexander Linn, conductor, George Bournard, conductor of the east-bound train, Wm. Lyssong and Jacob Fuller, engineers of the trains, and Harmon Brinkman, mail agent. Several members of the Quintette club of New York were more or less injured. The wounded are being cared for at Shippensburg.

**The Doctors' Quarrel.**

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Prof. Virchow and Dr. Waldeyer have signed a communication declaring that the protocol drawn up after the post-mortem examination of the remains of Emperor Frederick did not mention an abscess in the cavity of the trachea; that none existed. They further say the tissues in which Dr. Mackenzie asserts Dr. Bergmann made a false passage in attempting to insert the canula were in a normal condition and not cicatrized.

BERLIN, October 18.—The National Zeitung says that Drs. Bergmann and Gerhardt have declined to adopt the suggestion to have the public prosecutor indict Dr. Mackenzie, and the German physicians of Wiesbaden for libel. They declare that Dr. Mackenzie's statements will recoil on himself, and therefore anxious that his book be given the fullest publicity. Prof. Virchow in an interview with a representative of the Vossische Zeitung protests against Mackenzie's attempt to throw the responsibility upon him. He said he did not been summoned to see Emperor Frederick. At the autopsy, he added, he showed that the disease was more deeply seated than the tumor from which Dr. Mackenzie removed the particles for examination. The police of Berlin have seized a few English and French copies of Dr. Mackenzie's book.

BERLIN, October 18.—Prof. Bergmann does not object to fighting a duel with Dr. Mackenzie. Dr. Mackenzie desires to make the statement that Empress Frederick saw a proof of his book before it was published.

**Colorado Labor Statistics.**

DENVER, October 17.—The bureau of labor statistics of Colorado, which was established in March, 1887, by act of legislature, has just issued its first biennial report. The secretary of state, Hon. James Rice, is commissioner, ex officio, and C. J. Driscoll, deputy commissioner. The report is one of the most interesting, best compiled and most carefully edited books of the kind ever published, and contains over five hundred pages of matter. The contents are absolutely devoid of partisanship, and while the object has been expressly the investigation of matter directly affecting wage workers' interests, the articles are written in a fair, unbiased, yet outspoken manner; the virtues and faults of both workers and employers being dwelt upon impartially.

The principal subjects contained in the book, and which are treated at greater or less length according to importance are: Labor bureaus the labor movement abroad and in the United States; the conspiracy laws, arbitration, employer's liability, strikes, and lockouts in Colorado, inspection of mines, inspection of steam boilers, licensing of stationary engineers, lien laws, intelligence office evils, condition of female wage workers, convict labor, its evils, etc. The article on the labor movement contains one of the best written histories of labor ever printed; while deep interest attaches to those on conspiracy, arbitration and employer's liability by the presentation of a number of court decisions, some of which are of a most remarkable nature.

In connection with the treatment of convict labor, figures and diagrams are given showing the relative cost of maintaining prisoners in the leading penitentiaries in the country, and of supporting pupils in reformatories. In this showing the cost at the Colorado institution far exceeds that of any on the continent. The very low pay and severe privations of female wage-workers in Colorado and the eastern cities are graphically treated, and a plea is made to employer and others in behalf of the toiling women and girls.

Ore and coal mining, strikes and lockouts in Colorado, heretofore unpublished; census statistics of the state for 1885, besides many other matters of local and universal interest which have received attention in the work render it a valuable and instructive document, both for wage-workers and employers, and one of great worth as a library reference.

Owing to the smallness of the appropriation made by the legislature for the preparation of this the initial report of the bureau, a great deal of territory which it was intended to have covered, such as coal, labor, Chinese labor, ownership of lands by non-resident aliens, hours of labor, weekly pay days, etc., were not included.

## BLAINE IN INDIANA.

The Jamborees Make a Trip of Two Entire Miles.

Crowds at the Stations Jam for the Man from Maine.

Thirty Thousand See Him and Listen to His Remarks.

Speakers at People Gather at Tippecanoe Battle Field.

**Blaine in Indiana.**

NEW ALBANY, Ind., October 16.—Mr. Blaine and party left this morning for Lafayette. There will probably be brief speech-making at the principal points en route. Blaine speaks at Lafayette on Wednesday.

SALEM, Ind., October 16.—At Providence, Indiana, the first demonstration took place. Blaine came upon the platform in response to calls and shook hands till the train started.

At Salem 2000 cheered lustily as Blaine appeared. General Hovey and Corporal Tanner spoke briefly. The weather is rainy.

BEDFORD, Ind., October 16.—A large crowd greeted the party here. In response to calls Blaine said:

It is the effort of the democratic party to persuade the western states that the protective tariff is a tax for the benefit of the east. I know this town and county are very largely interested in building stone. Heretofore you have had a protective duty against stones in Canada. They have various and valuable stones in the Dominion, and the Mills bill strikes down a protection which the tariff has heretofore given building stones of the United States. If that bill is passed and becomes law building stones of Canada along the St. Lawrence and along the great lakes will have cheap transportation to all cities of the great northwestern states, and they can reach these points cheaper than you can, who have to transport your building stones by rail. They will have cheaper transportation, and therefore instead of putting you on an equality with the building stone of the Dominion of Canada the Mills bill goes clear over and gives the preference to the Dominion stone and puts you at a disadvantage.

GREENCASTLE, October 16.—Blaine and party have arrived here. Blaine was received by several thousand, and said a few words of mere local significance. Brief talks were made at Stinesville, at Gosport and Covington, arriving here at 1:15.

LAFAYETTE, October 16.—At Greencastle the crowd numbered 2,000 and was one of the most enthusiastic of the day. Colonel Snowden spoke briefly. Mr. Blaine and party were at dinner when Frankfort was reached at 1:30, but he appeared on the platform, in response to calls from 300, who declared with emphasis when asked by Colonel Snowden, Frankfort was democratic always.

At Lafayette, the next town, about 400 were present, including many school children, who cheered repeatedly for Harrison. Mr. Blaine said: "I have no word to say except in congratulation. Republicans are everywhere zealous and at work and confident, and we intend to elect Benjamin Harrison president of the United States." Prolonged cheers.

The party then brought the party to Crawfordsville Junction, where a stop of ten minutes was made, and 500 people demanded to hear from the Maine man, who appeared, and said: "My friends, I have only to say, hurrah for Harrison!" In the crowd was a gentleman, John Wingate, wearing an ancient, broad-brimmed, white beaver which he handed to Blaine for inspection, stating that his grandfather had worn it in the 1840 campaign. Blaine held the hat out, saying, as he did so, "Hurrah for the hat!" and the crowd responded with vigor. Then Blaine returned the venerable hat to its owner, remarking, "I intended to elect one Harrison, and will help elect another." This sentiment elicited cheers.

At Crawfordsville another large crowd gathered and cheered.

LAFAYETTE, October 16.—The Blaine party arrived in this city at 3:40 this afternoon. About 8000 people greeted the distinguished visitor at the station, although the weather was disagreeable and the streets muddy. It was Blaine's desire that there should be no demonstration on his arrival, and in charge of a committee he was driven direct to the residence of Mr. Brown Brookerbrough.

Sixteen stops were made on the trip from New Albany to Lafayette, a distance of 200 miles. A conservative estimate of the number of people gathered at the stations en route and termini, points figures 1:50,000. Excessive preparation has been made for to-morrow's demonstration and if the weather is pleasant it is calculated from 20,000 to 80,000 people will be present. The historic battlefield of Tippecanoe, where the demonstration occurs, is seven miles north of the city.

General Alger, ex-Secretary of the Navy Thompson, General Hovey, General Gibson, Corporal Tanner and other distinguished speakers will arrive in the morning. Mr. Blaine will reach the battle ground about 2 o'clock and speak shortly after his arrival. This will close his canvass in Indiana. The celebration will last two days. Governor Foraker of Ohio and others will speak Thursday.

**Thurman's Canvass.**

FORT WAYNE, October 16.—In accordance with the announced programme, Judge Thurman and party took the regular train for this city. At the Indianapolis depot hearty cheers were given by a crowd there assembled, and a "God-speed" to the judge and his party. Arcadia is a small station whose democrats had decorated ahead, asking a brief speech, and when the train came to a stop a couple of hundred cheering people were waiting with banners. Without waiting for an introduction to the people, whose cheers showed none was needed, Judge Thurman and Governor Gray spoke briefly. Among the banners in the crowd was one with pictures of Cleveland and Thurman with mottoes under them. This caught Judge Thurman's eyes, and when Governor Gray concluded he pointed to it saying, "There is the best thing I have seen yet. Give us four years more of honest government. That is the thing; that's the banner under which you will march to victory."

When Wabash was reached, a crowd of 3,000 cheered at the sight of the judge, who introduced Governor Gray and they shouted more than ever.

Five hundred Andrews people and as many more at Huntington showed their democracy by hearty applause at the sight of Judge Thurman.

Several thousand greeted them at the Fort Wayne depot, headed by the Hendricks club, and a band gave a most enthusiastic greeting. The party were at once taken in carriages to the Wayne hotel, where another large crowd gave them welcome. The judge is in good health and is expecting a big time to-morrow.

Atlanta cheered for Thurman and Gray. As the train pulled out one enthusiast shouted, "Now hoe it again," and they did so.

Four or five hundred people stood in the rain at Groton and cheered enthusiastically. Judge Thurman responded.

At Kokomo a crowd of ten hundred on the tops of freight cars, on platform and on tracks cheered again and again. Judge Thurman simply had time to thank them before the train started.

Another crowd equally as large and every bit as enthusiastic greeted the judge at Peru, where his private car was coupled to a Wabash train. Judge Thurman and Governor Gray both spoke briefly.

**Republican Rally at Sterling.**

Special Dispatch to the GAZETTE.

STERLING, October 16.—The largest audience that has been gathered here this season turned out to hear Hon. J. A. Cooper, Sam W. Jones and W. H. Brisbane, the orators of the occasion. The republican club is a hundred strong, and they turned out with a corner band which played a number of airs before the speaking began. Mr. E. E. Armour presided and introduced the speakers with appropriate remarks.

Mr. Cooper spoke first, and his remarks were frequently applauded, showing that the people here as elsewhere are in sympathy with the party who are for the protection of American industries and American free laborers as against the pauper labor of Europe.

Mr. Brisbane followed, touching on the tariff question and various state issues, and showed that the question of saving the interest on deposits for the state was a republican suggestion and that the democrats were trying to steal republican thunder by championing that measure. The audience applauded when he declared that the heaviest deposits were in the Denver National banks, controlled by ex-Governor Grant, F. Ernest, Dennis Sullivan and other good democrats.

Sam. Jones spoke next, for more than an hour, and was frequently applauded.

The Sterling Advocate is one of the ablest country papers in the state and is doing good work for the ticket. John Wilson says he is loaded for dogs, and thinks somewhat of going into the early record business if the Denver News wants to show up that sort of a campaign.

**The Chicago Strike.**

CHICAGO, October 16.—After a session protracted into the morning hours, last night's meeting of north side street car conductors and drivers, decided to send a committee to President Yerkes to-day to learn precisely what his interpretation of the agreement is. Cars are still running, but it is believed unless further concessions are made another strike will result.

CHICAGO, October 16.—The inexperience of the new gripmen resulted in the cable being broken in several places. Twenty cars were stalled in the La Salle street tunnel, just when traffic is usually heaviest. A riot occurred at North avenue and Halsted street. Two horse cars driven by new men were showered with rocks and nearly demolished by angry crowds on the sidewalks. Only the timely arrival of a patrol wagon saved the new men from being stoned to death, within the cars where they had taken refuge. Quite a number of passengers were hurt by flying missiles.

**Fiftieth Congress.**

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Gray, in the absence of the Connecticut senators, presented a memorial of 500 citizens of Connecticut—working men and manufacturers—that raw materials (particularly wool, salt, umber, tin-plate, etc.) be free of duty. Laid on the table.

The resolution for recess from Saturday to the 19th of November was taken up.

Paddock moved to amend by making recess begin the 27th inst. and end the 12th of November.

Brown of Georgia offered a resolution for final adjournment of this session at 6 o'clock next Saturday. He said he did not believe the passage of the tariff bill would be facilitated by prolongation of the session. If the democrats were successful at the coming presidential election something like the Mills bill would be passed. If republicans were successful something like the senate bill would be passed. Popular opinion on the subject would be known after the election.

Discussion followed. Allison accepted Brown's resolution and on the vote a majority of democrats voted in the affirmative and a majority of republicans in the negative.

There was no demand for division, and the chair, after a longer pause than usual, declared the concurrent resolution adopted.

Teller offered a resolution instructing the committee on Indian affairs to inquire as to the truth of the report that the secretary of the interior had purchased a large number of wagons for Indian service manufactured with prison labor in Tennessee. He made some remarks on the subject, intimating that the complaint was really against the late commissioner of Indian affairs.

After a lively debate between Teller, Bate and Cockrell the resolution went over on objection by Cockrell.

The senate then took recess for half an hour in expectation of some messages from the president.

The senate then resumed consideration of the tariff bill and was addressed by Aldrich. He (Aldrich) asserted that the false concerning tariff rates in the house and senate bills furnished by the bureau of statistics and produced some days ago by Vest was full of misstatements and errors, and entirely inaccurate and misleading, and that the bureau officials, if they knew anything about the subject, must have known that it was.

The discussion was continued by Senators Plumb, Evarts and Teller.

Cockrell replied to Aldrich's criticism of the tables of the bureau. He said that they were perfectly correct and had been made out under headings prepared by Wimsel and Soyenstein, a Prussian employee of that bureau, who had been in the department at least since '79, and who had no interest directly or indirectly in any misrepresentation.

Allison offered a resolution authorizing the finance committee to continue its investigation into tariff matters. Laid over until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Cox in the chair. At the opening Farquhar of New York complained of the absence of the speaker and inveighed against keeping a "skeleton house in session while the political game was going on."

Richardson of Tennessee called for the regular order.

Farquhar made the point of no quorum.

The chair ruled that he could not officially decide no quorum as the house was not counted.

The journal was then read, and the chair asked if it should be approved.

Taylor of Ohio objected and raised the point of no quorum.

The speaker said on examination he found it was the duty of the speaker not of the house to approve the journal. The journal was approved.

A bill granting right of way to a water company across an Indian reservation in Arizona was called up and senate amendments rejected.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on appropriations to sit during vacation.

The speaker pro tem laid before the house the adjournment resolution of the senate.

McMillin of Tennessee reviewed the work of what he termed the present extraordinary session of congress, devoting himself especially to the consideration of the action on the tariff.

What seemed to be an interminable discussion followed, and was participated in by Bayne, Turner, Breckinridge of Kentucky, E. B. Taylor and others. The main feature of the debate was on the question whether Mr. Havemeyer's visit to Washington and his alleged appearance before the ways and means committee had anything to do with increasing the duties on sugar in the Mills bill, democrats denying the proposition and republicans affirming it.

The senate resolution for final adjournment was then concurred in.

Adjourned.

Lake Shore train telegraphs its hacker from Montreal that he can't match with the unknown, as his backers don't mean business.

# ART EXHIBITION.

## Work of Local Artists at the Loan Exhibition.

## Paintings in Oil and Water Colors and Etchings

### By Mr. and Mrs. Parrish, Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Lent.

The opening of the Art Loan exhibition in the old Presbyterian church, which occurred last week was a great success. The many people present were delighted and their unanimous verdict was that the collection far surpassed their most sanguine expectations.

The auditorium of the church is devoted to oil and water-color paintings which are tastefully arranged on the walls. Through the middle of the room was a bank of exotic plants very prettily grouped—this was the work and contribution of William Clark, florist. The wing of the building is artfully screened off and is devoted to etchings, engravings, etc. The building is splendidly lighted by great electric lights, these are donated by the El Paso Electric company.

There are on exhibition over 225 paintings in oil, fifty water colors and seventy etchings and engravings. The exhibition, as a whole, is not only superior to any art exhibition ever held in the west, but it is fully equal to the exhibitions offered in the great eastern cities. The visitors seemed more than surprised at the opportunity of the collections as a whole and many expressed their opinion that Colorado Springs possessed so many valuable and beautiful works of art. Too much credit cannot be given the committee for the good taste and judgment they have displayed in the hanging and arranging. The exhibition, in its entirety, is a work of art in itself.

The influence which an exhibition of this character and excellence will exert on the art culture and art development of our city is incalculable. Every citizen of Colorado Springs, every citizen of El Paso county ought to visit the art ex-

"Colorado Cottonwoods."—Etched by T. C. Parrish

hibition again and again. The season tickets have been placed at the low price of one dollar in order to induce our townspeople to visit the exposition very often. One of the committee will always be in attendance, ready and willing to give information as to any of the paintings. Not cast worthy of remark is the annotated catalogue which is printed and arranged beautifully.

The only painting to which attention will be called in this article is that of "The Merry Shoemaker," a painting by Orfei, of Italy. This beautiful piece of work is given to the sanitarium to be raffled for. It is a picture full of fine drawing and delightful color. The artist has portrayed an old shoemaker in his shop, having just laid aside his work for a noonday meal. The old cobbler and his small boy are interested in a canary in a cage overhead and the upturned faces of each are wreathed in smiles. The accessories are painted with very great skill and the expression of "The Merry Shoemaker" is splendidly given.

A number of these sketches have already been sold and there were a number of sales of pictures, Mr. Parrish leading with the sale of three etchings.

Rich as the Art Loan exhibition is in the works of many well-known artists, it should be a matter of particular pride to Colorado Springs that the works of local artists forms so conspicuous and so worthy a part of the splendid collection. Within the limits of time and space prescribed by a daily newspaper, it would be impossible to accord merely notice the product of home talent, but the article this morning is devoted exclusively to this most interesting part of the exhibit, noticing briefly pictures composing it.

Perhaps one of the most noteworthy pictures in the hall in its way is Mr. Charles Craig's "Ute Indians Watching a Wagon Train." One readily reads the story with a glance, and its details are well worked out. Near it is an Indian group which while good in a pictorial way lacks the story of the other. Mr. Craig has especially devoted himself to Indian subjects and it is in this line that he is seen at his best. The three studies of Indian heads and the two single figures in water color "Una Bonita Mujer" and "Una Bonita Mujer No. 2" are also his work. An "Old Timer," a picture of a burro, is very realistic. The water color "Polo" is full of life and easily brings the observer into the spirit of the game. The ponies are from life, one of them being owned by Mr. Lent.

Miss Nancy's crayon portrait in the "black and white room" is a nice piece of work carefully finished.

Miss V. E. Gove has four pictures in the exhibition, they are "Portrait," "Landscape," "Dog" and "An Queen's Canon." The latter is vigorous in the background and has many strong points.

Miss Alice Lowbert is represented by a water color entitled "Pansies." This

"Coal Pickers"—By Anne Parrish

painting is small, but there is really a good deal of art displayed in the coloring. Miss Lowbert's work is well done and has received many favorable and merited notices.

Mrs. Adams's water color "In the Mountains near Manitou" is a familiar scene on the Mancos, and is very characteristic of Colorado scenery. But aside from this it is a work of art which can be appreciated and admired by those not familiar with the scene.

Her "Glen Eyrie" a picture of the red rocks is a difficult subject.

Miss Marie Metcalf is at her best in "Yellow Roses and Chrysanthemums." Several other flower pictures are a part of her collection. There is not the usual strongness about Miss Metcalf's work which is such a common fault in flower painting. The backgrounds of her pictures are especially worthy of mention.

Mrs. Stein's "Roses" came too late to be entered in the catalogue, but it is an attractive painting.

Miss M. F. Warner covers several different pieces of art in her water color "Apple Blossoms," a pencil drawing and a charcoal sketch.

Miss Ayer's work attracts a good deal of attention, notably her two oil paintings called "November." They are full of that sad sombreness so characteristic of the month from which they take their name. Two water colors of flowers are also her work. The "Eggs in a Hat" is a noticeable piece of work. The difficulty of giving the proper coloring and shape to an egg is largely overcome in this picture.

Mr. William Bancroft's "Black Canon" and "Bear Creek Canon" will be appreciated by those who have seen these canons. They are both strong pictures. His "Morning on the Prairies" is not as full of interest as the other two.

Miss Mary L. Martin's has proved a popular picture as has also "Fruit."

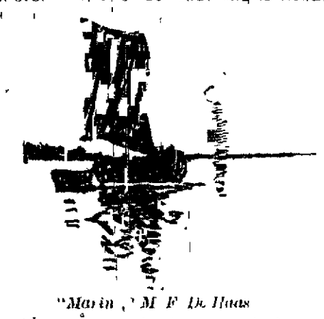
Mrs. Alice Stewart Hill is represented by a water color study of flowers, by her painted illustrations of the "Procession of Flowers" and by some examples of her

"Off the Coast"—Painted by Harry Chase and Etched by T. C. Parrish

clever pencil drawings. The water color is entirely interesting on account of the technical difficulties she has overcome—for the subject is full of difficulty both from its form and color. It is a fair rendition, however, and shows great facility in execution. The illustrations of the Procession are so well known that any extended criticism would be to a great extent simply repetition. There is a wonderful harmony between the illustrations and the text, and as Mrs. Jackson wrote from a heart full of love and appreciation of our exquisite wild flowers, so Mrs. Hill's hand has been guided by the same genuine and tender feeling. We have rarely seen an instance where the illustrator and the writer were in keener sympathy. The etchings are only trial proofs of illustrations of a poem by Susan Coolidge (Miss Woolsey). They are etched by Mrs. Hill in connection with Mr. C. Parrish from original drawings by Mrs. Hill. These illustrations are her first published etchings and show the same keen appreciation of nature, and an almost curious power of interpretation as the water color illustrations of the Procession of Flowers in etching. Mrs. Hill is a pupil of Mr. Parrish and has made rapid progress, as will be seen from his work.

Mr. Frank Lent is represented by a large number of strong landscapes and marines. No. 77, "Jersey Shore—Winter," is a colonial breakwater of Jersey meadow, near Barnegat, with a glimpse of the sea, shipping and Barnegat light beyond. The city is full of a weird glow which is reflected on the snowy foreground. The subject is vigorously handled, and while full of strength is clear and characterized by great sentiment and feeling. Narragansett Bay, No. 179, is a bright and sunny marine view with a well and strongly drawn group of pleasure boats in general treatment it is similar to No. 83, "Narragansett Bay," a view taken near Newport, Rhode Island. No. 77, "On the Way to the Sea," is a very out door bit of sunlight, a road leading across the Jersey lowlands to the sea. Mr. Lent is probably seen at his best in No. 8, "A Lowland Shore." The drawing and composition are excellent, while the grey and quiet tones are especially adapted to the subject. In 85 "Ausable Chasm" Mr. Lent has departed somewhat from his grey style, and has painted a little picture full of rich color. The harmony is charming and the composition excellent. From local subjects Mr. Lent has chosen a view over the plains from one of the mountain sides near Glen Eyrie, No. 180, which he calls "Glen Eyrie Crags." It represents a stormy day effect, and is strong in color and drawing. Although in the limited space available it is impossible to enter into a detailed criticism of the work of our several local artists, to one who has carefully studied Mr. Lent's work as a whole a high place must be accorded him for conscientious and feeling work as his first master, Bruce Crane who has just achieved a national reputation as a landscape painter has certainly impressed this pupil with a keen sense of observation and a fine artistic method of rendering his impressions.

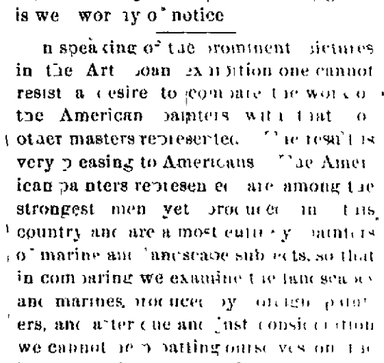
Mrs. Thomas Parrish is represented by several portraits two studies from life, a sketch and a finished one etching. The portraits are all excellent likenesses of fine color and modeling. No. 72 is noticeably strong as a portrait, the work being so arranged as to concentrate the interest on the most expressive parts of the face. The background is cleverly arranged to give the greatest value to the head lines without giving them undue prominence. "Portraits of Children," No. 76, is a part of delightful little heads picturesquely grouped and charmingly rendered. While the handling is strong



"Marin"—M. F. De Haas

and vigorous, modeling is lost to the delicate coloring of the faces. No. 28 is a sketch portrait, and is unquestionably a likeness. This would be known wherever the picture was seen. It is very striking and shows Mrs. Parrish's keen and quick grasp of her subject. We understand the portrait was painted in one sitting of less than two hours. The full length equestrian portrait, No. 280, broadly shows Mrs. Parrish at her best. It is full of color and expression and the modeling of the face and hands is nearly perfect. The pose is very artistic and the action of the hands in curbing on the glove is extremely natural and lends greatly to the artistic value of the painting as a whole. Apart from its qualities as a portrait, it is one of the noticeable pictures of the exhibition. The little black and white head, No. 235, is an exquisite fancy—painted without a model—and although the medium the artist has chosen does not readily endue itself to close distinction, the texture of the hair and hands, which still cannot be clearly given, is very distinctive value. Mrs. Parrish's etching, "The Coal Pickers," No. 80, is an extremely clever bit of work. It is far superior to a great deal of the salon-printed sensationalism with which the art market is flooded. It is true in drawing and full of the expression of the artist. While no essential detail is lacking either in drawing or modeling, nothing is introduced which does not help the picture in its entirety. Mrs. Parrish's work shows excellent training, clear perception, a quick and comprehensive grasp and great facility of expression.

Mr. Parrish, who exhibits a dozen or more etchings in the black and white room, is a painter-etcher who is probably much better known among the connoisseurs of New York and Philadelphia than by his own townsmen. Some twenty plates have been done by him and have been received with commendation. His work is thoroughly serious and every plate shows its fine feeling. While his etchings show evidence of his training under that master American etcher, Stephen Parrish, yet they are thoroughly original both in subject and handling. No. 2, "Cottonwood Trees," is an extreme delicate landscape, full of color suggestion, characteristic of Colorado, and shows a refined care in management. No. 26, "Off the Coast," a plate made after Harry Chase's picture is but a trial proof, yet it is a strong work of Mr. Parrish's and will be equal to the best etchings of its character yet turned out by any American etcher. "Down from the Foothills," No. 22, we find a



"Narragansett Bay." (Fragment) by J. T. Lent

picture nearly opposite in effect to No. 2. Here the artist has given way to sentiment, and produced a plate thoroughly original, and to which one goes back with a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction. No. 208, "Tromso, Norway" is a well balanced etching with fine perspective and sureness of handling. The same may also be said of No. 210, No. 213, "Cherokee Rose," is a portrait of a pony at Colorado with flowers, and shows another trait of the artist's versatility. No. 202, "Golden Gate," is very cleverly and neatly drawn, while No. 208, "Landscape," (after Harpignies) is an etching full of quiet and repose. "Study of Trees," Venetter, Normandy, is full of color suggestion and accurate drawing. Mr. Parrish does some delightful water color work also, and although no attempt has been made to have him well represented, yet, No. 228, "Moonlight," is well worthy of notice.

In speaking of the prominent pictures in the Art Loan exhibition one cannot resist a desire to compare the work of the American painters with that of other masters represented. The result is very pleasing to Americans. The American painters represented are among the strongest men yet produced in this country and are a most entirely painters of marine and landscape subjects, so that in comparing we examine the landscapes and marines, produced by foreign painters, and after due and just consideration we cannot help congratulating ourselves on the back and withdrawal resolution we are that America is a friend.

Just look at that Quartley No. —, "Softy and Lowly," from the Lagerman collection. The painter has caught the breeze and transferred it to his canvas. The passing schooner yacht is blowing along over the rolling billows with a sail set while the heavy dugger is trying to keep up the dignity of labor. The sky and water are full of action and life and through the entire picture one finds nature's own coloring. Mr. Quartley (1850-1883) is unquestionably a great painter of marine and coast views.

No. 5, "Off the Coast," is an early example of Harry Chase's work, and, in

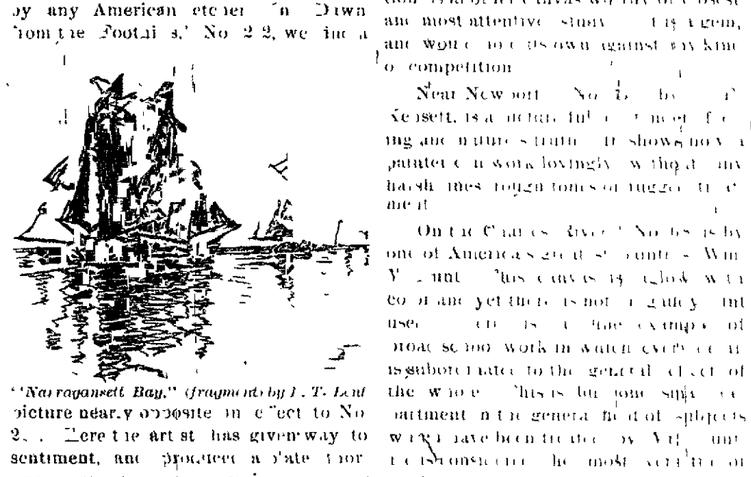
"Sunset—East Hampton, L. I," Lyell Carr.

a totally different way, has the breezy effect of the Quartley combined with a glowing sunset reflected on the waves.

No. 8, one of J. O. Nicoll's coast views, is still a different treatment of a sea view. Here the sea is angrily dashing upon the rock-bound shore; while M. F. De Haas, in No. 110, from the Lowe collection, treats us with a calmer view of a harbor scene which is painted in a charming quiet key and is a masterly rendering of the subject.

No. 8 "Evening" by Henry Farrer is a water color which ranks high in the productions of the brush of Mr. Farrer—who has attained great reputation as a water colorist. This picture requires several studious viewings before it begins to grow on the observer—but when it once has fastened itself one cannot easily shake off the impression which it is sure to give.

Thomas Moran's Communion Plate No. 69, from Dr. Lee's collection is a representation of a branch of American



"A Misty Morning," an Etching by Hiatt

landscape painting from a somewhat higher than an art point of view. Mr. Moran employs color with a great mastery but he is to thinness nor weakness evident in his work where texture, tones and foliage and the appearance of sky and water are carefully reproduced.

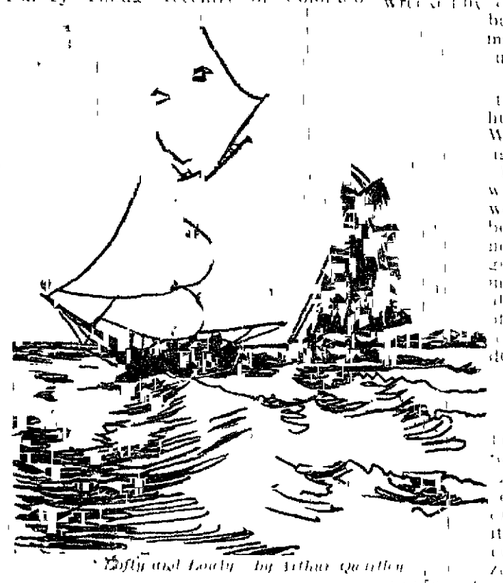
"Where Morta Vanishes" or the "Styx," is the appropriate title to an absolute view which must be seen at the heart of which grimness of tones like Acheronian scenery, the shades creeping on the filthy wooden shores of the Styx. This No. 29 by James Wilkins.

David Johnson's wonderful little landscape (No. 60) from Dr. Lee's collection is a picture on canvas worthy of closest and most attentive study. It is a gem, and would do its own against any kind of competition.

Near Newport, No. 6, by Wm. Sergeant, is a picture full of the spirit of fishing and nature's truth. It shows how a painter can work lovingly without any harsh lines, rough tones or struggle to be smart.

On the Charles River, No. 68, is by one of America's great marine painters, Wm. Bradford. This canvas is aglow with color and yet there is not a garish tint used. This is the example of broad school work in which every detail is subordinated to the general effect of the whole. This is but one suggestion of the many pictures by Mr. Bradford which have been treated by him and which consistently the most accurate of American painters in this produced with equal and wonderful skill all kinds of figure paintings, marine scapes, marines, Niagaras etc.

Grapes by Lizzie Wyant, No. 71, is a delicious touching piece and well worthy of notice and take George No. 81, "Shallow Water Colorist," by James Smith, No. 87, "Study of Sunset," by Stephen Parrish, one of the original painter-etchers of America, and is a very good example of his work. No. 88, "Spanish Peaks," No. 89, "View in Mexico," the two last pictures Nos. 197 and 227 and No. 94 are all the work of Harry Young, recently of Colorado



"Misty and Lowly" by Arthur Quartley

Springs. Mr. Young has spent several years in France and has lately been studying with Dupain, with whom he has made great strides. The two landscapes mentioned are by far the richest in coloring of any of the water colors exhibited.

In No. 103, a landscape by Kruseman Van Elten, we get a very pleasing impression of a riverside view, and in No. 105 "Landscape and Cattle" is found a bit of bright yet colored and minutely finished work which is characteristic of William Harnett's Still Life, owned by Mr. Dumphrey is a realistic portrayal of a piece of newspaper etc. The painter of No. 33, "Salmon Fishing," Winslow Homer, is of a daring and original mind and ranks very high amongst his contemporaries. No. 233, "Cattle" Peter Moran is one of the most successful of our animal painters. A close study of the works of Constant Troyon and Rosa Bonheur reveal to us his genius. His talents have received recognition and his progress is eminently satisfactory. He is generally considered a master etcher. Lyell Carr, the painter of No. 178, "Sunset, East Hampton, L. I.," was educated in Paris and has produced a number of charming pictures. This landscape is unfortunately hung, being in a dark corner and having to carry the comparison of the William Hunt. It is a charming rural evening scene.

Bruce Crane, who is represented by several oils and water colors, is a pupil of Wyant and one reads the men of his age in his strong work. No. 18, "A Quiet Nook"—a wood interior, and No. 188 "A New England Landscape," are both fine little works, while the water color No. 78—Near the Coast, R. I."—is full of character and vigor. In No. 101 (November), Mr. Crane has painted the same grey weather which belongs to that month. In Durand's "Beach," No. 82 is a colorful portrait of a New York, more [illegible] Verdi in No. 88. Wyant has done a charming little [illegible]—considered by those who are [illegible] with Wyant as being remarkable [illegible] Vessel's Dewey Girl" [illegible] is again [illegible] Inness has [illegible] pictures in Nos. 192 and 198 [illegible] Ochtman in Nos. 96 and 105, but seem to lack the white is Mystic-Morning by C. A. Platt [illegible] Chances No. 224. A charming [illegible] of those bright little conceits which Church loves to do.

Study of Clouds No. 22 by S. H. Bradley is especially interesting to the artists about town who know how difficult it is to handle such a subject. One No. 27 "Moonlight" by C. C. Nott is a worthy etching the artist having been previously mentioned.

### Dakota Farmers Destitute.

MINNEAPOLIS, October 17.—Mr. Harrington of this city who has been investigating the condition of farmers of Ramsey county, Dakota reported starving to a committee last night. He says several families are absolutely destitute of food and that something must be done immediately. The condition of the people is beyond description. Men, women and children are in rags. They have lost all of money in the wheat, and their crops were totally destroyed by frost in August and their stock and implements mortgaged. Additional distress prevailed everywhere.

### A Theological Fight.

COLUMBIA, October 17.—The fight of southern Presbyterianism over evolution has broken out afresh. It will be remembered that Dr. Woodrow of the Columbia theological seminary was removed for teaching evolution last year, but the Charleston presbytery passed a resolution endorsing any member from right in the action of the general assembly concerning Woodrow. Now comes the state synod concerning the action of the Charleston presbytery directing it to convey its advice and correct its proceedings. The motion and appeal to the general assembly are probable.

### A Frightful Explosion.

CHICAGO, October 17.—The force of the explosion of petroleum on board the steamer Wheeling Chief from Philadelphia, which burned to the water's edge off Michigan City Tuesday night, was terrific. Only the forward portion of the hull remains, nearly in the position above water. Other shipping lying in the vicinity was much damaged by the explosion. This fearful loss of life is the result. Sections of a dozen bodies were found on the quarter deck. Arms, legs and heads were scattered about in shocking confusion.

### Collapse of a Tunnel.

NEW YORK, October 17.—A dispatch from Newburg, N. Y. says: While the fast express on the West Shore was passing through the tunnel [illegible] west of West Point early this morning, the whole structure underwent [illegible] collapsed. The baggage and express cars were totally wrecked by showers of boulders. The baggage master and express messenger were seriously injured.

NEW YORK, October 17.—It turns out that nobody was hurt in the accident in the West Point tunnel. The damage to the tunnel is great. The passengers picked their way out of the tunnel and were carried to Cornwall by boat at midnight. The tunnel runs under the parade ground of the United States military academy 130 feet above and there the surface of the ground for a considerable distance has sunk down thirty feet.

### An Important Discovery.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Edward Atkinson, the Boston economist says a New Jersey man recently discovered a cheap method of dissolving lime by combining it with hydrogen and producing a solution called water glass, which, applied to certain woods, notably white wood, makes it absolutely fireproof at a low cost. Atkinson regards this discovery one of the most important of the age and says it will revolutionize fire insurance as well as immensely decrease the loss by fire.

### Mayor Hewitt and Tammany.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Mayor Hewitt today sent a letter addressed to a committee of the citizens' mass meeting which recently renominated him to the mayoralty declining the nomination, but will be glad to withdraw if Tammany will consent to let the citizens' committee choose a Democrat other than himself for the Tammany nominee. Mr. Hewitt denounces Tammany as a secret oligarchy, a political trust and an organization that seeks irresponsible control of the city affairs for its political purposes.

### Women Attack Saloons.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., October 16.—About a dozen women were brought here under arrest from Thompson today. A attempts to close the saloons there having failed the ladies took a hand themselves, gutting the saloons and spilling the liquor on the ground, for which they were arrested. All wear white badges. They spent the time in the train singing temperance songs. Great interest is manifested in the trial. There is much bitter feeling.

# THE DAILY ARGUS.

## Democratic Victory in Ohio.

### Special Dispatch to the Argus.

COLUMBUS, O., October 15.—The Democratic State ticket has been elected by a majority of 1,200. The Democrats have also carried the Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to succeed Allen G. Thurman.

## Chinese in Canada.

VANCOUVER, B. C., October 15.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has issued orders that no more Chinese shall be employed on the line of the road in British Columbia. This action will throw out of employment about 1,500 Chinamen, who will be compelled to leave the province.

## Arapahoe Investigation.

DENVER, October 15.—The county commissioners, who have been investigating the official transactions of Sheriff Attorney Rhodes, made their report to-day. It agrees that Mr. Rhodes has collected fees amounting to $3,000 which he has not turned into the county treasury. The county attorney is instructed to recover the amount. Mr. Rhodes believes he has a right to the fees, and will make the matter a test case.

## Thurman's Letter.

COLUMBUS, O., October 15.—[Special.]—Thurman's letter of acceptance was given to the press this evening. The first part of the letter was in the nature of a history of the state since the first Democratic administration. Speaking of the tariff question, he says: "The Democratic party has always been in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and has always opposed the imposition of duties for the purpose of affording protection to domestic industries. The Republican party has always been in favor of a protective tariff, and has always opposed the imposition of duties for the purpose of raising revenue only.

# THE GAZETTE.

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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Three months.....2 50 One month.....1 00

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE


## REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

LEVI P. MORTON,

Of New York.

### REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Presidential Electors,
D. H. MOORE,
F. E. OSBISTON,
J. P. GALLOWAY.

For Congressman,
HOSEA TOWNSEND.

For Governor,
JOB A. COOPER.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
W. G. SMITH.

For State Treasurer,
W. H. BRISBANE.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES RICE.

For Auditor of State,
LOUIS B. SCHWANBECK.

For Attorney-General,
S. W. JONES.

For Judges of Supreme Court,
C. D. HAYT.

For Judge of Supreme Court to fill a vacancy,
N. A. ELLIOTT.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
P. DUKE.

For Regents of the State University,
C. R. DUDLEY,
S. A. GIFFIN.

### REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL TICKET.

For District Judge,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

For District Attorney,
B. F. GARRISON.

### REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For State Senator,
CHAS. E. NOBLE.

For members of the Legislature,
H. H. GRAFTON,
C. D. FORD.

For County Commissioner,
J. C. WOODBURY.

### REPUBLICAN PRECINCT TICKET.

For Justice of the Peace,
A. H. CORMAN.

For Constable,
E. D. REDMOND.

For Road Overseer,
E. W. ROBERTS.

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It is said that Senator Symmes will take the stump for Harrison. He will not travel, however, in the Symmes combination.

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The Buffalo Express says: "Ben Harrison is the most effective speaker on his own side, though he does not go about the country. He does not have to. The country comes to him."

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Sports Afield has for October a very interesting article on the White river. The northwest part of Colorado is and must be for some time to come the hunting and fishing ground for sportsmen, and this article therefore has an especial interest.

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Elsewhere will be found the qualifications of voters in Colorado, and also the time of registration. Every republican should see that his name is on the list. The state is safe for Harrison and Morton, but every republican should try to have the majority as large as possible.

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When Mr. Patterson said that the government had $133,000,000 stowed away in the treasury vaults at Washington, he must have forgotten that $57,000,000 of that money is not in the treasury vaults but has been loaned to banks without interest by the democratic administration.

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Secretary Fairchild estimates the profits accruing to the national banks from the $60,000,000 of government funds which he loaned them at $4,000,000. These figures are interesting since they enable us to calculate more accurately the amount the democratic national committee gets for its share of the profits.

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The Louisville Courier-Journal has a list of its papers in the Louisville city library. The Louisville Commercial has been making some very trying extracts from the odd lies. At first there was a disposition to question their accuracy, but an offer to deposit five thousand dollars in the bank by the Commercial settled the matter.

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The roll of the vote on the Odd Fellows' excursion train yesterday, which resulted in 122 votes being cast for Harrison and 58 for Cleveland, is very significant. The party was composed of representatives from all parts of the state, engaged in all professions and trades. The result, 122 for Harrison and 58 for Cleveland, would seem to signify that the majority for Harrison and Morton, which republican leaders place at 10,000 in this state, will be nearer 15,000.

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There is some chance of both the County Democracy and Tammany running independent candidates in the different congressional districts in New York. If they do, the probabilities are the republicans will gain two or three members for congress. This will make a very important gain, as the democratic majority is now very narrow.

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The Palmer Lake Herald issued its first number a few days ago. With the Falcon Herald, which has also just made its editorial bow, this makes two new additions to the list of papers published in the county. Both are covering new fields and both should have the patronage and hearty support of the communities in which they are published.

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The Denver Times came out yesterday in an attractive new dress. It has been changed from a four to an eight page paper, and is printed on a new Scott perfecting press, which is said to be the finest in the state. The Times, since the new management took hold of it, has been rapidly improving and now ranks among the brightest and most enterprising papers in the state.

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The Democrats are giving up the proxy idea in criticizing Harrison. With due respect to the ordinancy and ability of James G. Blaine, it must be admitted that no republican has spoken with greater distinctness and power on the issues of this campaign than Harrison. Unostentatiously he has asserted his right to engage in and taken his place at the head of the column. His utterances have all shown that he was worthy of the position in which he was placed.

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The Chronicle says that Manager Stone of the Burlington road has conceded to all the demands of the striking engineers, except the readjustment of the classification system. The settlement is made on this basis. Manager Stone has conceded practically nothing, while the strikers have conceded practically everything. The other issues were a minor issues. Negotiations were broken off on this single issue, which Manager Stone states that under no circumstances would the classification item be given up.

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The big republican demonstration which was held yesterday and will be continued today on the famous Chickamauga battle ground was a grand success, notwithstanding the great disappointment which was caused by Blaine's inability to speak on account of the loss of his voice. The traditions of the famous victory won by the grandfather of the present republican candidate for president, aroused tremendous enthusiasm. It is a fitting spot on which to meet to do honor to the distinguished grandson of the man who earned his title of the "Father of the Northwest" by protecting the settlers from Indian depredations while carving out the great states of the northwest.

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District Attorney Choate of Arapahoe county is in an awkward position. The county commissioners say that he has covered fees illegally and have directed the county attorney to bring action to recover the loss. Under the circumstances Mr. Choate enters the campaign under very serious disadvantages. The most that his organ says in his defense is that if he collected more than he should, it's because the law is loose and because the county commissioners and county attorney have not been careful enough about the discharge of their duties. This is no justification for Mr. Choate. It is only a reflection on democratic County Attorney Pence and the county board and the law.

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The facts regarding General Harrison in the strike of 1877 are these: Governor Williams, who was a democrat and had defeated Harrison for governor in 1876, proclaimed the public peace threatened, not from strikers but from mobs which lie in wait on the edge of all public disturbances. He stated that the militia and sheriff's force under his control were insufficient and he officially requested from the secretary of war the aid of regular troops. General Harrison was personally requested by this democratic governor to aid in the emergency. As a good soldier and citizen, he did so, and used his influence to put down the mob and restore peace. This is certainly no reason for the democrats objecting to Harrison's compliance with the request for aid of a democratic governor.

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During the discussion on the Mills and senate tariff revision bills, a good deal of stress has been laid upon comparisons of the relative percentage of the value of articles imported. These bills would collect, as compared with the present percentage. It is not together a question of what percentage we collect on an article, but whether that duty is levied on an article of necessity and also whether that duty is greater than is necessary. If it is greater, then it ought to be reduced. But if the tariff is levied on luxuries alone, and shows that the average duty on the articles on which we have a tariff is seventy-five per cent of the value of those articles, it may be much less burdensome than where the duty is but twenty-five per cent of the value of the articles on which we levy it, because the seventy-five per cent duty may be on articles of luxury. Another element also enters into these comparisons. Under the Mills bill several articles are put on the free list. In giving therefore the average duty under this bill, of course these articles are not considered, and it gives simply the average duty on the things that remain. As the duty on sugar is about one hundred per cent, and that is lowered very little, the net result of the tariff bill seems to show only a very slight reduction when important interests may be seriously affected.

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Governor Hill, in his speech in Indiana on Friday night, spoke of the fact that by gerrymandering the state the republicans had been able to have both the senators in New York state, while the state had been democratic most of the time in the last few years. If he is perfectly correct in his statements, it is a great injustice, and it should be remedied. It may be remarked, however, that the southern wing of the party makes up in part for the injustice done the democracy in New York. Of the million and a half of republican voters in the south, there are no representatives in the senate while there are only three or four in the house. On the basis of the fourteenth amendment, the representation of the south would be reduced very nearly a quarter. Under the circumstances we do not think the democratic party in the main has any right to complain of inadequate representation.

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The Denver Times has always been a respectable paper, but has only recently shown any enterprise. We have already noticed the fact that it has enlarged to an eight-page paper. It has all the facilities now for becoming a great news paper. The new dress is selected in very good taste. The only criticism we can make is on the "make up" of the first page. A metropolitan paper should not have any advertisements on that page. It ought to publish more than enough news to fill it and it should be devoted to that. All the large papers in New York are now made up in that way. Of the important papers in the west, only the Good Democrat and Chicago Times adhere to the "make up" the Denver Times has adopted. The Denver News recently gave it up while the Denver Republican always has had a mixed "make up." The enterprise the new Times management is now showing is an earnest of what is to come. It is likely to prove a strong rival to the morning papers.

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The letter of Senator Thurman, accepting the nomination for the vice presidency, will be a disappointment. He has been writing it four months and it was expected that either the letter would be a lengthy one demonstrating the claim of his friends to statesmanship, or that it would be a very brief letter, in the simplest terms acknowledging the honor and accepting it. But the letter is neither one nor the other. It attempts a discussion of the tariff question. But it is too crude to be of much value. However, whatever Mr. Thurman says will be carefully considered and is worthy of it, for he has demonstrated in the senate his right to be heard.

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It is true that each of the five republican members of the house committee of ways and means vote against any reduction of the tariff on sugar, as stated by Mr. Mills, it is a greater reflection on the judgment of these five members than it is on the republican party. Nineteen twentieths of the republican party have been in favor of such a reduction of the taxes as would reduce the surplus and were in favor of making that reduction on articles of necessity in such a manner as not to destroy any industry. The republican members of the senate properly represented the party by voting almost unanimously in favor of a greater reduction of the duty on sugar than Mr. Mills's committee proposed. As the republicans are in the majority in the senate and on the committee of finance in the senate, this should be considered the real test of republican sentiment. The house has a good many silly cranks on the tariff question, who have earned a good deal since they put the party in the wrong position in its platform, and who are now discreetly silent on their former position that it was better to take the tax off of whiskey than to modify the tariff.

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John Wentworth, whose death in Chicago yesterday is announced in the paper this morning, was born in Sandwich, N. H., March 5, 1815. He received a classical education and graduated at Dartmouth in 1836. Soon after he removed to Chicago and took a leading part in many of the new enterprises of the then young town. Turning his attention to the study of law, he graduated at the Harvard law school in 1841. The democrats of his district elected him to the Twenty-eighth congress and he was twice re-elected. In 1857 he became mayor of Chicago. At the close of the war he was nominated by the republicans for congress, and being elected served from 1865-67. For many years he was editor and proprietor of the Chicago Democrat, which was at that time a leading daily, and was the author of the "History of the Wentworth Family," which is one of the most elaborate genealogies ever published in this country. As a boy his long, and figure procured for him the name of "Long John," and it is by this title that he has ever been known. His death adds another name to the list of the early western pioneers who have lately passed away.

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We have received bulletin No. 2 of the department of agriculture. It is a very valuable report for Colorado. The chief paper in it is by Col. E. T. Ensign, our state forestry commissioner, giving a report on the forest conditions of the Rocky Mountains. Other papers more or less refer to this subject. Colonel Ensign has also prepared a very valuable map which is published with the bulletin. It should be in the hands of every farmer in Colorado. It will also be interesting to any one who desires to be posted on the material wealth of this state. This bulletin contains another paper of local interest prepared by Mr. G. E. Parsons, on "The Climate of Colorado and its Effects on the Trees." We have had only time to give a very casual glance at the papers mentioned, but a casual glance shows the great industry that has been used in collecting data and the care with which the work has been done.

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The news that both houses of congress have at last substantially agreed upon next Saturday as the day of adjournment will be received with delight by the people of the country. The prolonged session of congress has been attended with the usual enormous expense to the taxpayer without benefit accruing to the latter in return. For several weeks the presence of a quorum in either house has been an unusual thing. Occasionally a bill has been passed, but as a general thing the time has been devoted to meaningless discussions and to the manufacturing of campaign literature. Since the presidential nominations were made the transaction of legitimate business has been a matter of secondary consideration. The people have been tired of this session for some time, and it is a matter for congratulation that congress has at last tired itself out.

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The Manitou Journal, in speaking of the mendacity on the part of the newspapers of overstating the truth, says, regarding our smelter boom of last spring: "It is no altogether the fault of the newspaper. But it is an indisputable fact that both Colorado Springs and Colorado City, which were at that time just entering on a justifiable boom over the coming of the Rock Island, have since suffered an unnatural depression, due to the reaction from the high but unfounded hopes of the smelter period." The above is true and the lesson should not be lost. The truth is good enough about El Paso county.

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According to the New York Tribune, the republican party will make a great effort to elect Colonel Grant as mayor of New York city. We do not doubt that he is an admirable man for the position. He always worked with the Tammany organization, of which President Arthur, Barney Biglin and Steve French were prominent members. For many years he was police commissioner and has considerable knowledge of city affairs. Besides he is pretty well known to the boys, and will know how to organize the machine effectively. But this was not a patriotic act on the part of the republican party to take. It matters not how much can be said in favor of Mr. Grant. He is not a tried man for the position of mayor. A good many fine men have been elected mayor, as for example, Havemeyer, Edson, Cooper and Grace, who turned out amentable failures, though they were splendid men in private, social and business life. Mr. Hewitt is the one man of all who has commanded universal respect by the courage, honesty and intelligence with which he has discharged his duties. So far as the triumph of any republican principles is concerned, it is a matter of absolute indifference whether the mayor of New York belongs to the republican or democratic party. But it is important that this man be an American in sentiment and feeling, who cares to assert his Americanism and stem the strong current of foreign politics, which has for so many years controlled New York. He is the first mayor that has dared say to Irishmen and Germans that he would salute only one flag, and that but one flag should be floated over the mayor's quarters. It would be an excellent thing if the republicans of New York generally disregard the republican nomination and vote for Mr. Hewitt. "He serves his party best who serves his country best." Excepting the vote for president, there is no more patriotic service that the voter in New York city can render than by voting for Mr. Hewitt.

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We have become accustomed to consider Indiana a democratic state, yet in the last thirty years in the seven presidential elections that have taken place, it has cast its electoral vote for the democratic nominee but twice. On both times Hendricks was on the ticket. This was in 1872 and 1888. This state has twice given its electoral vote for Lincoln, twice for Grant, once for Garfield, once for Cleveland and once for Cleveland. In the last fifteen years in state elections the state has more frequently gone democratic than republican. But we have the encouragement of knowing that the state went republican in the last state election. The claim that the state will cast its vote for Harrison is by no means a sanguine one. It is founded on the elections which have been held there in the last thirty years. It has been claimed that the state is democratic only in the last fifteen years and in this time its vote has alternated on the presidential election, and this makes it an even thing.

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Indiana seems to be very fruitful in campaign lies. When they are denied about one person they are repeated about another.

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### SURPLUS AND SILVER.

Our attention has been called to the following article from the Iron Age, entitled the "Profits on Silver Coinage and the Surplus":

There seems to be a good deal of uncertainty as to the amount of the surplus in the United States treasury. Some say there is practically none at all. Some say there is more than $100,000,000. Some say there would be none if the imperative necessary expenditures for national objects and for the payment of the actual obligations of the government were provided for. Some say that if there is a surplus, it should be used in buying bonds of the government not yet due. And, of course, there are many schemes, good bad and indifferent, for disposing of the surplus, if there be one.

Strangely enough, no one seems to realize where a part of the surplus has actually come from. It is a patent if accepted by all parties that this money has been taken from the pockets of the people through the medium of an excessive collection of revenue. Why has not some keen economist recognized the fact that $40,000,000 nominally in the treasury has never been in the pockets of the people at all, but is simply the profits of the government, derived from the simple process of buying silver bullion at the market rate and coining it into dollars at the rate of $1.29 per ounce? The last report of the director of the mint shows that the "seigniorage" on the silver coinage during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, was nearly $8,000,000 and that the total net profits of this business during the nine years of its continuance, after deducting cost of coinage, losses of metal, and money sent by the government in shipping silver dollars free to all parts of the country, in order to facilitate their circulation, amounted to $38,000,000. Estimating the results of the three months which have since elapsed, it is safe to say that these profits now amount to $40,000,000. We are therefore justified in saying:

1. That the United States has not, as the same measures of bullion, at the same prices, as has been actually the case, put the coined dollars of full value, so as to make no "flat" profit on the business, the silver producers would not have been a cent richer and there would be no difference in the course of trade, but there would now be a surplus of only $80,000,000, instead of the $120,000,000, which the treasury officials claim it to be.

2. That the United States has coined the same number of dollars as it has done, but has made them of full value, the silver producers would have had the benefit of $8,000,000 additional purchases of bullion, the price of silver would have been to that extent sustained, and there would now be no surplus.

3. If the United States should cease to enter into an international agreement for the remonetization of silver throughout the civilized world it would be obliged as early as 1890 to retire the silver dollar coinage. This would involve two losses: first, the loss of the fictitious value attached to the coins over and above what the metal actually cost the government, second, a further loss due to the continued fall in the market price of silver. The two, together with the expense of recoinage, would cost the government nearer $100,000,000 than $40,000,000, and practically the surplus would disappear.

In other words, to the extent of $40,000,000, the so-called surplus is no more real than if the government had printed paper notes to that amount and placed them in the vaults. These $40,000,000 never were "in the pockets of the people." They never were anywhere. They represent nothing but confusion, and they might well be dismissed from consideration by the proper word—putting more silver in to the silver coinage. At present it is the boast of counterfeiters that they make as good an article as the government—equal in fineness and weight—and the profits, at the ruling price of silver, are from 25 to 30 per cent. Let the United States go out of competition with counterfeiters, and their "surplus" as well as its "surplus" *eo nomine* will disappear.

The above article is written by one of the enemies of standard money who has skillfully taken advantage of the surplus question to strike a blow at silver. From 1878 to 1885 the most common argument against the continued coinage of silver was that it would drive gold out of the country if the coinage was continued. But as the stock of gold increased year by year, this farce could not continue and this style of argument was given up. It was untruthful and unintelligent, but it was used by such high authorities that small parrots took it up and repeated it. The supply of gold in this country is simply dependent on the condition of our exchanges. If exchange was in our favor it was said in gold and our stock of gold was increased. If it was against us, our stock of gold was decreased so much. It was simply impossible to send silver to take the place of gold. Because silver would bring no more here than in London and was less convenient to send. The question of the supply of gold depended on our exchanges and had nothing whatever to do with our supply of silver. The above article is a new phase of the discussion but is just as malicious. It is quite true that the coinage of silver represents some $8,000,000 more than the cost of bullion, and that this is a "flat" profit. But it involves no chance of the reduction of the surplus. We do not know what the article written by Mr. Atkinson contains but it is certain that no immediate international arrangement can be made unless coinage be arranged on the Latin Union ratio of 15½ to 1. As we are coining at the ratio of 16 to 1, the cost of recoinage will be amply paid for by reducing the amount of silver in the silver dollar to the Latin Union basis. So long as France can have more gold than any other country in Europe, it is not likely to suffer a loss of 25 per cent in its $800,000,000 of coined silver. There is no likelihood, therefore, of the amount of silver in the silver dollar being lessened. The danger of reducing the surplus $40,000,000 by a readjustment of the ratio of gold and silver is a remote one, while the loss of $8,000,000 is practically impossible. As for the danger from counterfeits, it cannot be great. France, at an even greater disadvantage in ratio, still has the largest amount of gold in Europe. There is more temptation to counterfeit in France, Spain, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland than here, and they do not suffer. Nor is there any sign that we are suffering as much from silver counterfeits when only twenty per cent can be made, as we do from counterfeits of national bank and greenback currency where practically a hundred per cent is made.

If the writer had been a sincere friend of sound currency he would have called attention to the $200,000,000 of "flat" money, we call greenbacks, which is in excess of the redemption fund in the treasury and has no reserve in the treasury to be redeemed in. Redemption of the greenbacks, payable now here and at no time else in nothing but another greenback, would easily settle the surplus question. A "flat" currency with an intrinsic value of nothing is much worse than a "flat" currency with an intrinsic value of eighty cents in any market in the world. The writer of this article is clearly no friend of sound currency when he objects to a currency that is only twenty per cent "flat" and does not protest against a currency that is one hundred per cent "flat."

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The above article is only the old exploded argument in a new form. There can be no change from the present situation unless the Latin Union should readjust the ratio between gold and silver to the ratio of the present market value of gold and silver bullion. There is no prospect of this because the countries in the Latin Union are quite comfortable under the present circumstances and are likely to remain so. The surplus of silver bullion is now so great in the world, that it is much more likely that the dual-standard countries of the world will agree to a ratio of about 16 to 1 and have free coinage. Then the bullion value of the silver dollar will be worth its face value.

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In the chapter devoted to the postoffice department under the present administration, the democratic campaign book makes this statement: "The railway mail, the star route and the steamboat branches all show increased efficiency and extraordinary expansion, and a decrease in the number of depredations and defaulting postmasters and other postal employes. Expedition and accuracy have reached a degree of progress never before attained. The standard of competency of all employes is higher than ever before, and the complaints are fewer than ever before." From beginning to end this statement is remarkable only for the wonderful amount of assumption it takes to make it, when the official records contradict it at many points. The revenue in 1885 was $42,560,813.83, the estimated revenue for 1888, $53,233,579.13, an increase of 25 per cent. The revenue in 1880 was $33,315,179.31 and for 1888, $45,508,-602.61, an increase of nearly 40 per cent. Thus three years of republican rule show an increase in revenues of nearly 40 per cent as compared with an increase of 25 per cent in three years of democratic rule. The book claims an increase of 19 per cent in the length of railway mail routes for the three years. The official report shows an increase of nearly 30 per cent from 1880 to 1888 in this direction. The "extraordinary expansion" so boldly referred to the star route, letter office, where the business has increased 25 per cent in 1885 over that of 1880. The "greater accuracy" is demonstrated by the figures on misdirected letter boxes, which were 2,723 in 1883 and 2,278 in 1887. On the total number of pieces of mail matter handled in 1883 there was one mistake in every 4153. In 1887 one mistake to every 3373. With regard to the claim that there have been fewer complaints under the democratic administration, the recent report of the senate civil service committee after a thorough investigation of the postoffice service, will furnish all the evidence necessary to disprove the statement. The business men of both parties who were called before the committee in Philadelphia, where a one-armed soldier made way for a ward politician in the office of postmaster, were almost unanimous in their testimony that the mail service in Philadelphia had never been so inadequate and inefficient. The democratic campaign book was intended as a bait for votes, but it would have been better to have carefully avoided the subject of the postoffice department.

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The prohibitionists would do well to consolidate with the American party. Of the eight thousand and thirty-four persons engaged in the rum traffic in the city of Philadelphia only four hundred and seventy are Americans, and of these two hundred and sixty-five are negroes. The remaining seventy-five hundred are foreigners. Of these over three thousand are Irish and over two thousand are Germans.

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We have been asked the question, "How large a majority must come down to Harlem river in order to get Harrison?" In 1884 Cleveland's majority in Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond was 62,685. As Cleveland had 1047 plurality in the state, the republicans came down to Harlem river with 61,638 votes. As Tammany this year is loyally supporting Cleveland, it will be safe, be necessary to come to Harlem river with at least seventy-five thousand majority for Harrison.

# PATTERSON'S SAY.

## The Democratic Syndicate for Governor at the Opera House.

## Thomas M. Patterson Delivers a Political Address.

## Dealing in State Matters and National Questions.

## Hon. C. A. Porter, His Associate On the Ticket, Speaks.

Thursday was a notable day in Colorado Springs for everything being the appearance of Hon. Thomas M. Patterson and Hon. Alva Adams, candidates for governor and lieutenant governor, at the opera house on the evening. The event had been announced to occur at Court House hall, but on the morning it became evident to the managers of the party that the room would not be large enough, so the opera house was secured.

At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown open and were soon filled to the point by the thousand and more who had gathered. On the platform were the chairman of the county committee, committeemen from other portions of the county, and the speakers of the evening. Among the latter were Dr. Strickler, Mr. Patterson, Col. Adams, Mr. Porter, Mr. Bell, Mr. Hall, Mr. Wolcott and others. Among the audience were many whose presence they themselves did not suspect. Democrats in the employ of the railroad company were conspicuous by their absence, and among the rank and file were noticed many of the best citizens of Colorado.

About half past seven the meeting was called to order by Mr. Hall, and on motion of Mr. Bell the opera house was completely filled. Mr. Hall then introduced Mr. Patterson. [Mr. Patterson's speech was reported in full, but is crowded out this week.]

At the close of Mr. Patterson's address, which was frequently applauded, Dr. Strickler introduced Col. Adams, who was received with cheers. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens: I am very glad to be with you this evening, and to have the opportunity to meet so many of the voters of this county. I am glad to see so many ladies present, and I am glad to see so many young men present. I am glad to see so many old men present. I am glad to see so many men present. I am glad to see so many people present. I am glad to see so many citizens present. I am glad to see so many voters present. I am glad to see so many democrats present. I am glad to see so many republicans present. I am glad to see so many independents present. I am glad to see so many prohibitionists present. I am glad to see so many socialists present. I am glad to see so many anarchists present. I am glad to see so many communists present. I am glad to see so many nihilists present. I am glad to see so many fenians present. I am glad to see so many irishmen present. I am glad to see so many germans present. I am glad to see so many frenchmen present. I am glad to see so many italians present. I am glad to see so many spaniards present. I am glad to see so many russians present. I am glad to see so many chinamen present. I am glad to see so many japanese present. I am glad to see so many africans present. I am glad to see so many indians present. I am glad to see so many negroes present. I am glad to see so many whites present. I am glad to see so many men present. I am glad to see so many women present. I am glad to see so many children present. I am glad to see so many babies present. I am glad to see so many dogs present. I am glad to see so many cats present. I am glad to see so many horses present. I am glad to see so many cows present. I am glad to see so many sheep present. I am glad to see so many pigs present. I am glad to see so many chickens present. I am glad to see so many ducks present. I am glad to see so many geese present. I am glad to see so many turkeys present. I am glad to see so many eagles present. I am glad to see so many hawks present. I am glad to see so many owls present. I am glad to see so many crows present. I am glad to see so many ravens present. I am glad to see so many vultures present. I am glad to see so many buzzards present. I am glad to see so many flies present. I am glad to see so many mosquitoes present. I am glad to see so many bedbugs present. I am glad to see so many lice present. I am glad to see so many fleas present. I am glad to see so many ticks present. I am glad to see so many worms present. I am glad to see so many snakes present. I am glad to see so many lizards present. I am glad to see so many frogs present. I am glad to see so many toads present. I am glad to see so many fish present. I am glad to see so many whales present. I am glad to see so many sharks present. I am glad to see so many dolphins present. I am glad to see so many porpoises present. I am glad to see so many seals present. I am glad to see so many walruses present. I am glad to see so many polar bears present. I am glad to see so many grizzly bears present. I am glad to see so many black bears present. I am glad to see so many brown bears present. I am glad to see so many cinnamon bears present. I am glad to see so many panthers present. I am glad to see so many lions present. I am glad to see so many tigers present. I am glad to see so many leopards present. I am glad to see so many jaguars present. I am glad to see so many wolves present. I am glad to see so many foxes present. I am glad to see so many coyotes present. I am glad to see so many jackals present. I am glad to see so many hyenas present. I am glad to see so many elephants present. I am glad to see so many rhinoceroses present. I am glad to see so many hippopotamuses present. I am glad to see so many camels present. I am glad to see so many dromedaries present. I am glad to see so many llamas present. I am glad to see so many alpacas present. 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## A VISIT TO UTAH.

### Julia Ward Howe Describes the Mormons as They Are.

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How mythical are our conceptions of lands which we have never visited. It is a question whether most minds have not their *Ultima Thule*, a region or regions existing for them in a shadowy and indeterminate form, inhabited by beings as little known if not as monstrous as Othello's Anthropophagi, "whose heads do not grow beneath their shoulders."

Such a dream land was to me the country beyond the Rocky mountains, until, having often crossed and recrossed the Atlantic, I determined to cross the plains of our own continent and to make acquaintance bodily with that terminal west which has thrown back upon the west of other times the adoration of "the Middle West."

Returning from that distant journey, I reached as soon as regards fatigue and quiet, my way lay through the once alien territory of Utah. The signs there seen now appear to me like visions floating over a magical mirror, soon to be obscured by the mists of forgetfulness. Before that inevitable fog shall cover its work let me record such features of my visit as are worthy to be recalled.

First, let me briefly mention the forty-five hours which brought me from San Francisco to Ogden. I had been made a societe child in California, and festival and kind words and sugar and roses do owe me to the ferry-boat by which I crossed to take the cars at Oakland. Homesick was my heart as I said the last good-by to sincere and friendly and stout-hearted San Francisco, and I set my face to cross the continent.

Reaching Reno, in Utah, by breakfast time next morning, the Mormon was suddenly invaded by a porter who meant business. Three immense baskets clanged from his arms, upon which he so rested a variety of straws and other inmates. While I mused upon these goings the sound of merry laughter was heard and a bevy of young girls came dancing on and proceeded to settle themselves and their bundles with much exciting bustle and forward of Mattie and Ally and Sally and so on. And these young girls proved to be pupils of Bishop Whitaker's school just released from their yearly examination and homeward bound for summer vacation. Very pleasant and companionable they were, and before long I had learned the name and destination of each one of them, and how they liked the school, and whether they intended to follow business or profession, or amusement when school years should be ended. Their report of their teachers was very favorable and, independently of the pleasure of their company, I was indeed a satisfaction to me that opportunities of study and of culture, so guarded and guaranteed, were open to the young girls of Nevada and Utah. We remained there and there by the way, and one only of them went with me to Salt Lake City, thence to proceed to Pioche, a mining town in Nevada.

At Ogden I forsook the direct train to the east for an incommodious accommodation train bound for Salt Lake City. In the car were a number of persons whom I took to be Mormons, the physiognomy of the saints having some marked characteristics. Being one, and so near that I could not avoid hearing, an animated talk was going on between a Mormon woman and a Gentile man. The woman appeared to be strong in the faith—her talk was vehement and somewhat ill-tempered. The man was inclined to take refuge in a "mass of concessions"—was glad he had come where he could freely find the truth about the saints and their doctrines. And this made me think how often I had had occasion to remember Tennyson's words in "Locksley Hall":

"Perish in thy self-contempt!"

Arriving in Salt Lake City, I was met by a committee of the Ladies' Relief corps, whose guest I was to be during my visit of three or four days. A handsome carriage and pair were in waiting, and after the most cordial greeting I was conducted to the Continental hotel and comfortably installed there.

The situation of the town is decidedly picturesque. The mountains surround it on all sides. The streets are very broad and are planted with shade trees, and through the open gutters run streams of clear water, which are supposed to carry off the sewerage of the place. The most interesting features are the historic buildings—viz: the several dwellings of Brigham Young, the unfinished temple, and the tabernacle in which the weekly religious services of the Mormons are held. The architecture of this strange structure has, I suppose often been described. It is said to seat 8,000 people and has little comeliness to recommend it. The shape—if shape it has—is that of an oblong parallelogram with rounded corners. The roof, resembling in form the back of an enormous tortoise, has, perhaps, something to do with the good acoustic properties of the building, in which it is claimed that a pin-drop can be heard from end to end. The doors are numerous, and I found them all open on the Sunday of my visit. In spite of this, a savor of uncleanliness pervaded the vast assembly. The organ, of unusual size, was built at Salt Lake City, and is considered very good, as is the numerous choir of young men and women. The service had nothing remarkable in it, except the manner of administering the communion. The twelve apostles, who have the supervision of this rite, sat before a long table covered with a white cloth, upon which were arranged a number of silver baskets, cups and pitchers. One of these men stood and with a raised hand invoked a blessing upon the feast. A number of young men took the silver vessels from the table, the baskets containing bread and the cups and pitchers water. These were offered to every one and were partaken of by men, women and children indiscriminately, and with no appearance of solemnity. Quite a number of tourists were present, and the sermon, which was delivered by Bishop Whitney, one of the ablest Mormon preachers, had a decidedly cosmopolitan and conciliatory character. The speaker quoted from Milton and from Emerson. He claimed that some of the tenets of Mormonism had been held by men of great authority in religious matters. The doctrine of the dual divine was considered admirable when Theodore Parker prayed to God as "our father and our mother." But when a poor Mormon evolved this idea it was considered as beneath notice. And so on with various other articles of belief. He claimed for Mormonism the merit of having organized various points of faith which are held to-day by the religious world in general, not remembering, perhaps, that the Shakers indulged in their belief the notion of a female element in the divine before Mormonism was heard of, and that the church of Rome has exalted the cultus of the mother of God above all other worship.

To the Mormons belongs only the credit of having turned the religious ideas which have civilized the world out of the course of civilization, and of having by a perverse interpretation made them subservient and auxiliary to a worse than mediæval barbarism. It is said that the discourses of the tabernacle do not usually illustrate the true inwardness of Mormonism, and that its disbelying and unrepublican spirit finds free vent in the more private services to which the outside world are admitted. The distinctive doctrines of polygamy, blood atonement and of revelations authorizing these and other offenses against morality are not ventilated to the world at large, and may even be repudiated upon occasion, for the "reservations" justify a manner of falseness and deceit.

So much for Mormon preaching. A glance at the congregation easily corroborated the statement that Mormonism largely recruits itself from the most wretched and ignorant classes of European countries. Some of the heads of those present might have been turned were advanced on the way back to the gorilla. Vacant countenances, eyes empty of thought, were seen on every side.

The first item in the programme of entertainment prepared for me was a reception at the hall of the G. A. R. given by the ladies of the Relief Corps—Gentiles. This distinction is a necessary one, as the Mormon ladies have an association called by the same name, but having in view quite other objects. The formalities of the occasion had a slightly military character. While a crowd of guests waited in an outer hall I was escorted and admitted within the closed doors and duly presented to the officers of the association. The president, Mrs. Jennie A. Jevinta, late editor of the Anti-Polygamy Standard, seated me beside her on the raised platform, and presently, gave in hand, gave the order, "Guards to your posts." A band of pretty young women observed the command and the doors were presently opened for the admission of the invited company. The president now made a brief, but very gracious address of welcome to the stranger guests of the evening. Other cordial words followed. A small but well-chosen orchestra discoursed pleasant music at intervals. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung, the audience rising and joining in the chorus. Then followed a long series of introductions, in which the whole company was passed in review, each one making some complimentary remark, to which the guest endeavored to respond. Among those present were a number of military men, some of whom had served in the war of the southern rebellion. One of these had lost a leg in the service of his country. The presentations being over, ices, coffee and lemonade were served, and the company presently dispersed. Although greatly fatigued by my journey, I enjoyed this reception very much, and still do it in faithful remembrance.

Next in order came a visit to Garfield, a bathing establishment on the shore of the great Salt lake. Here, too, the ladies of the corps came out strong, and a merry party filled the special car reserved for our convenience. The aspect of the lake at this spot is very beautiful, its color a glorious blue, its setting a rim of mountains, on some of which traces of snow still lingered. The air as you approach it has the quality of "sea air." The bathing is said to be delightful, and we found the waters bristling with heads in oil-skin caps. The specific gravity is said to be greater than that of the Dead sea. We found here an ample pavilion, under whose shade the crowd daily performs, and a comfortable cafe, in which hot dinner and cold luncheon could be had.

A drive through the principal streets of the city leads past the Beehive house and the Lion house so-called on account of the golden hive which adorns the first and of two lion-carved stone lions which guard the entrance of the second. In both of these houses Brigham Young lived with his numerous wives, and a third is shown, which was built for the residence of his latest espoused favorite, Amelia, but which neither he nor she ever occupied. In this neighborhood stands the Eagle Gate, which admits to the enclosure sacred to the church. Brigham Young's dream of empire seems to have been an extensive one. He is said to have built many houses upon the prospective weakening of the United States government through the war of secession and to have told his followers on at least one occasion that within a few years he would either be president of the United States or should dictate who would fill that office. Promises of dominion have no doubt much to do with the spread of the Mormon trust, for converts have small reason to be satisfied with what they actually possess. The extortions of the church joined to the inevitable expenses of government, keep the Mormon common people in poor and mean circumstances, while the clergy, in addition to their other advantages, have the prominence conferred by wealth. Besides the tithing of all produce, the church has had the monopoly of trade through its so-called co-ops or co-operative stores, in which prices are fixed by clerical authority and submitted to the Mormon community. There are now a number of Gentile shops in Salt Lake City, but I am not sure whether the faithful are allowed to profit by them. The most wealthy establishment in the city, a sort of "universal emporium," is owned and managed by a family who have forsaken the Mormon church, in which, except as ecclesiastics, they could never have become rich.

But let me return to my drive through the city, which carried me past the houses already mentioned to a grassy inclosure bounded on the street by an iron railing in whose gate are wrought the letters B Y. Within this a slab marks the grave in which his remains rest. Two of his wives are buried near him. The empty boast the arbitrary and cruel rule, even in this one specific.

I will only speak further of a visit to the penitentiary, a new and well-ordered building which I am told reflects a former wretched state of confinement. Thirty-six of the Mormon church were inmates of this prison at the time of my visit, their offense being polygamy. We found one of them engaged with a book in the library of the establishment. The day being very warm, he sat in his shirt sleeves, and announced our salutation somewhat curtly. Another man was pointed out to me as Brigham Young's barber. On being questioned he spoke of his former life as a peasant man, of light complexion, with sandy hair and beard. A Scotchman with a rather fervent expression of countenance was among the Mormon prisoners, who are in durance for the same offence. I felt quite sure that this last named man was a sincere fanatic. The inversion of terms resulting from the state of things in Utah is curious to record. My lady friends, not Mormons, all spoke of them selves as Gentiles, while the term saint applied to the Mormons becomes a term of reprobation. Servants and artisans in Salt Lake City belong mostly to the latter class, and this brings the terrible danger of the institution within every house and in the place, for the authority of the church is absolute, and if it should so decree no one's life would be safe. There is talk now of an impending exodus, the Mormon authorities having purchased an immense tract of land in Mexico over which they no doubt expect to exercise unlimited control. It is too much to expect that the United States government, which has taken no cognizance of the dangerous propaganda of the Mormons in European countries, will see Mexico to account for allowing a community so subversive of a civilization to establish itself on her soil, in dangerous proximity to our own frontier. Mexico has indeed no reason to love us, but for the love of God and humanity she ought to decline this iniquitous bargain. And our government, if its power is anything more than a name, ought to see that she does decline it.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

### Canadians Concerned.

OTTAWA, Ont., October 18.—Hon. J. A. Caron, secretary of state, was banqueted last night by the Workingmen's Conservative association. He ridiculed the idea of annexation and said true Englishmen and French Canadians would never permit it to take place. He denies trying to bully Americans. He had opposed the southern secession in Montreal, and was nearly mobbed for his pains. Sir John Macdonald said that there is no danger of war between Canada and the United States. He feels hopeful of a satisfactory settlement of the fisheries question. Canada is in a critical period and must be cool.

### Failure of Lead Manipulators.

CHICAGO, October 18.—Nathan Corwith & Co., the great pig lead firm and promoter of the gigantic pig lead trust corner, have failed. The immediate cause of the collapse was the refusal of the Union National bank of Chicago to extend the time on an overdraft to the amount of $89,000. This sum will represent a very small portion of the firm's indebtedness to the banks, and is only the climax to a long series of overdrafts to pay margins which were to sustain the pig lead trust. The liabilities may run into the millions, and the assets cannot now be approximated.

### Nat Goodwin Married.

CHICAGO, October 18.—It has just transpired that Nat Goodwin the comedian was privately married here a few days ago to Nellie Baker, said to be a prominent society woman from the east. Goodwin while admitting the marriage declines to say where his wife is from.

BUFFALO, October 18.—The lady reported to have been married to Nat Goodwin the actor, was formerly Mrs. M. C. Pease of this city. She was divorced some time ago.

### Hewitt and Cleveland.

NEW YORK, October 18.—Mayor Hewitt, speaking about his feeling toward President Cleveland, said to-day: "There is no coolness between President Cleveland and myself or Edward Cooper. I see no reason why I should not go to Cleveland or why he should not call on me. He has repeatedly invited me to dine with him, but on every occasion I have been sick and could not accept."

### An Effort to Free Terry.

WASHINGTON, October 18.—Judge Sharpe, to-day filed in the supreme court a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the case of David S. Terry of California, sentenced by Judge Field to imprisonment for contempt of court. The petition in Judge Terry's behalf takes the ground that his committal was void, for the reason that the prisoner was not present in the court at the time sentence was imposed on him.

### Financial Crookedness.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 18.—The business community were astounded this evening by the report that E. S. Briggs, safe manufacturer, had left the city; that he was charged with forgery, and that the sheriff had levied on his property. The exact of the forgeries is unknown; but they will amount to at least $5,000. Briggs is related to several of the most prominent people in the city.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., October 18.—Attachments for large sums were placed on the property of the Atlantic Cigar Co., of Westfield, and on the property of Wm. A. Adsit, president, who has disappeared. It is thought he is in Canada. The company was one of the largest cigar houses in the state.

# I. O. O. F.

## Twenty-first Annual Session of the Grand Lodge

## I. O. O. F. of the Grand Jurisdiction of Colorado.

## Short Sketch of the Origin and Objects of the Order.

## Organization of the Body Accomplished Yesterday.

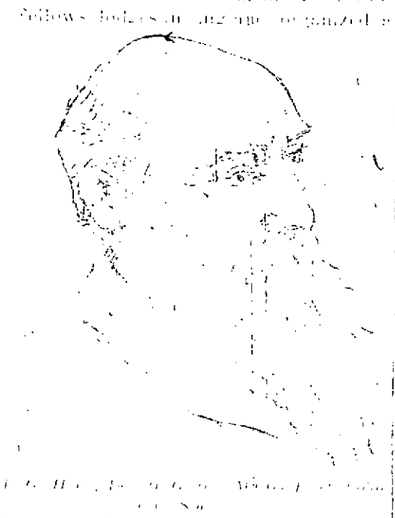
## An Interesting Public Entertainment in the Morning.

The grand lodge, I. O. O. F., of the grand jurisdiction of Colorado which meets in this city will be a representative body not only of the order but of the best interests of the state. It will mark an epoch in the history of the order in the state as it is the first meeting of the grand lodge ever held away from the city of Denver since its organization in 1861. There will probably be a large assembling of the members of the order outside of the delegates.

The state camp, one of the branches of the order was in session Tuesday afternoon, and the grand lodge will begin its session this morning at 9 o'clock. At 10 o'clock there will be a public meeting with appropriate exercises.

Perhaps a sketch of the origin and history of the order may not be inappropriate at this time.

In 1819 Thomas Wildey and four others who had been members of Odd Fellows lodges in England organized a



lodge in Baltimore for the [illegible] purposes which they called "Washington lodge No. 1." In February 1821 the grand lodge of Maryland was established, and granted the members of the Washington lodge power to constitute another lodge from the new grand lodge with the same powers which the lodge had previously exercised under the charter from Philadelphia. Lodges in Boston and New York were induced to recognize the Maryland organization and the latter proceeded to establish lodges in each of the principal large cities for Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania.

A bill was introduced in congress to incorporate the state from the national organization on February 22, 1825, the first grand lodge of the United States and was presided over by Judge Wildey who was known as "grand sire." This body was composed of representations from each of the state grand lodges. The original organization has specifically and lodges now exist in every state and territory in the union.

The objects of American Odd Fellowship are to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead and educate the orphan. It seeks to elevate the character of man and lead him to cultivate true fraternal relations. The motto is "friendship, love and truth." The order is divided into three divisions, the subordinate lodge in which there are three degrees, the encampment in which there are also three degrees and the Patriarchs Militant.

The report of Grand Sire White made at the late meeting of the sovereign

*Julius Marx, Grand Treasurer, Denver.*

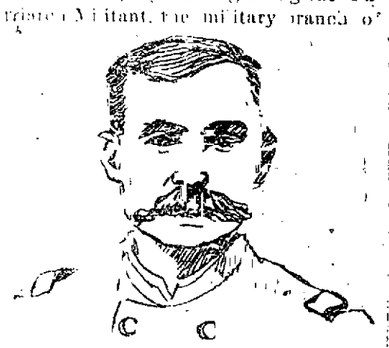
grand lodge in Los Angeles is very interesting as it conveys some idea of the magnitude of the order and the respect in which it is held. He says:

"The year 1887 stands out as the most prosperous in the history of the order. Not only has the increase in members been larger than ever before, but the revenue received is larger by hundreds of thousands, and the expenditures for relief are vastly increased over any former period. Not only this, but the order has increased largely in wealth, power and influence. Large cities and towns, which formerly paid little or no attention to us, now eagerly welcome us to their hospitalities. Judges and governors vie with each other in doing us honor, and well may we be proud of the position the order has attained.

"Very few of us appreciate the importance and magnitude of the order to which we belong. Take the great Odd Fellow organizations, the Manchester Unity and the American Order, together, and we find that there are more Odd Fellows in the world by far than there are members of any other secret fraternal organization.

"The oldest and greatest of these, according to their own authority, and it is a truly notable institution, numbers from the best estimates that can be made, 1,082,992, while the Odd Fellows number, according to the last actual returns accessible, as follows: Adult male Odd Fellows belonging to the American order, January 1, 1888—Sovereign grand lodge, 555,722; grand lodge of Australasia, latest returns, 6,507; grand lodge of the German empire, 1,833; total (American order) 557,062, Manchester Unity, 617,385. Grand total, 1,179,647 or 108,357 more than the oldest and most numerous of the secret fraternal organizations."

Lieutenant General Underwood in his report to the sovereign grand lodge gives the following figures regarding the Patriarchs Militant, the military branch of



*Maj. W. R. Bixby, Commanding Second Battalion, Colorado Springs.*

the order. Departments of Patriarchs Militant, 46, cantons, 5; encampments, 7,482, value of military outfit, $668,-811.2.

The grand lodge which meets here today is composed of delegates from the subordinate lodges of the state.

THE LOCAL LODGE.

Pike's Peak lodge No. 38 was instituted in this city on the 30th day of November, 1880. There were eleven charter members as follows: W. R. Roby, S. M. Yeomans, A. L. Downing, L. M. Spencer, W. D. Gaby, P. L. Williams, Harry Yeomans, J. G. Warner, C. Mitchell, J. N. Wood and A. W. Wineger. But three of the charter members are now connected with the lodge.

The ceremony of instituting the lodge was held in a room over Robinson's drug store and it continued to meet there until April 1882, when the hall on Nevada avenue, now occupied by the Knights of Honor, was rented. Here the lodge remained until September, 1887, when owing to increasing membership it became necessary to seek larger quarters. A contract was entered into with Mr. Lapsley Robertson for the third story of his handsome block on the corner of Tejon and Cucharras streets, for a period of seventy years. The work of completing that portion of the building was then done under the supervision of the members of the lodge, and today it occupies one of the handsomest and most commodious lodge rooms in the state. It is 35 feet wide by 60 feet in length, with anteroom and private rooms conveniently arranged.

Beginning with but eleven members the progress of the lodge has been steady

*H. C. McCreery, P. G., Chairman Executive Committee, Pike's Peak Lodge.*

if not rapid until today it is perhaps the largest secret organization in the city and one of the wealthiest. At the end of the third year after organization its membership had increased to 88. In the next three years it gained 66 and during the last two years it has added 80 more, making a total of 234. During this time it has lost by removal from the city, by expulsion for non-payment of dues and by death 59, making the actual members that present 175.

Since its organization it has paid out in sick benefits to its own members $1310, and donated for charitable purposes outside of the lodge $950. It has now on hand in property and funds $3500. There are branches of both the encampment and Patriarchs Militant in connection with Pike's Peak lodge, numbering each about fifty members.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

The sessions of the grand encampment yesterday were of course secret, but the business, as far as it is desirable to make it public, was as follows:

The lodge met at 9 o'clock and conferred the past grand encampment degree upon a number of members.

The reports of the grand officers were received and referred to the proper committees.

A new constitution and by-laws were reported and adopted governing the camp.

The grand camp then proceeded to the election of officers which resulted as follows:

E. L. Dunham, of Greeley, grand patriarch; Jacob Summa, of Ouray, grand high priest; Jno. W. Rattle, of Bald Mountain, grand senior warden; C. Y. Bolton, of Colorado Springs, grand junior warden; Conrad Schaefer, grand treasurer; J. M. Norman, of Denver, grand scribe; C. D. Cobb, of Denver, and N. J. Bradley, of Rico, grand representatives to the sovereign grand encampment.

The following officers were appointed by the grand patriarch: Geo. Lewis, grand sentinel; Henry Baehr, grand outside sentinel; S. L. Sawyer, grand marshal.

The camp then adjourned until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling a number of reports were read and acted upon. The grand patriarch appointed the following district grand patriarchs:

Encampment No. 1—Chas. Mason.
No. 2—C. T. Green.
No. 3—W. L. Richardson.
No. 4—W. B. Power.
No. 5—C. G. Gracy.
No. 6—Henry M. Mueller.
No. 7—A. S. Weston.
No. 9—Fred Burkhardt.
No. 11—John A. Wenck.
No. 12—Harvey Lewis.
No. 13—S. N. Stanford.
No. 14—W. A. Bryson.
No. 15—Geo. Rowe.
No. 16—Simon Loring.
No. 17—Chas. Mann.
No. 18—C. E. Waldo.
No. 19—J. M. Stephenson.
No. 20—W. A. Easton.
No. 21—William Power.
No. 22—J. O. Walker.
No. 23—O. C. Chisham.
No. 24—George Henderson.
No. 25—Harry Price.
No. 26—John Milliner.
No. 28—L. D. Valentine.
No. 29—A. W. Morris.
No. 30—C. W. Mooney.
No. 31—G. M. Stead.

The committees appointed are as follows:

Finance—J. N. Rogers, Julius Marx, S. L. Sawyer.

State of the Order—C. D. Cobb, O. C. Chisham, M. Stockman.

Legislation—C. E. Waldo, Joseph Mann, C. J. Miller.

Charters and Law—W. H. Kay, A. L. Woodbury, Peter Menke.

Correspondence—Wm. Moore, Charles Petta, Warren Richardson.

Election Returns—David Kingsley, H. C. McCreery, W. A. De Bass.

*Seth Baker, District Deputy G. M., Pike's Peak Lodge.*

Grand Representative Cobb offered the following resolution which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That thanks of the grand encampment are tendered to Phoenix Encampment No. 21 for the use of their beautiful hall for the session of this grand body, and also for the courtesy of their fraternal visit and presence in a body during a portion of the session.

The session of the grand camp was then adjourned [illegible].

The grand lodge of the grand jurisdiction of Colorado, I. O. O. F., met in this city Wednesday in the 23 annual session of the body. There were present all of the grand officers and about 50 grand representatives and past grands. The sessions of the body yesterday were marked with harmony and good feeling throughout. The body will be in session at intervals until tomorrow evening. Most of the time today will be taken up with the parade and excursion and there will be but little business transacted.

The grand lodge is being nicely entertained by Pike's Peak lodge and expressions of pleasure by the members are pronounced at the reception being given them.

There are in the jurisdiction of the grand lodge eighty-three subordinate lodges, and a membership of 4,650. It is the largest secret society in the state. There were admitted during the year ten new lodges and the correspondence in regard to the admission of a number of others was very large. The lodge is on

*E. L. Dunham, Grand Patriarch, Greeley.*

a most excellent financial foundation. The increase of invested funds during the past year has amounted to $25,000.

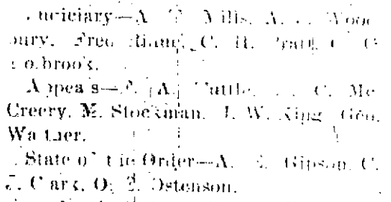
The statement in yesterday's GAZETTE that there had never been a session of the grand lodge outside of the city of Denver since the organization of the body was incorrect, as during the early years of its history the body met in a number of other cities. The grand lodge was instituted in Denver, November 8, 1837, and adjourned until February 4, 1865. The constitution and by-laws were then adopted providing that its annual sessions should be held on the third Tuesday in October. The session of 1868 was held in Central. The sessions of 1869 and 1870 were held in Denver, that of 1871 in Central, that of 1872 in Cheyenne, that of 1873 in Pueblo. Beginning with 1874 until the present session the body has met in Denver. The jurisdiction of the grand lodge included Wyoming until April, 1873, when a grand lodge was instituted in that territory.

THE GRAND LODGE.

The complete proceedings of the grand lodge yesterday are furnished us and are as follows:

The grand lodge met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning with Grand Master Joseph Mann, presiding.

The grand master announced the following committee on credentials: A.



*C. E. Waldo, Grand Representative, Canon City.*

L. Woodbury, C. H. Wright, C. C. McCreery.

After consultation the committee reported a constitutional quorum.

The past official degree was conferred in the ante room on a number of candidates in waiting, after which the grand lodge degree was conferred upon sixty three past grands and representatives. They were then introduced in the lodge room and instructed in the grand lodge degree.

The grand master then announced the following committees:

Unfinished Business—S. L. Sawyer, C. W. Batt, C. O. Carson.

Printing—J. N. Rogers, W. H. Kay, J. M. Norman.

Returns—N. J. Bradley, J. D. Cobb, C. C. McCreery.

Finance—C. E. Waldo, C. D. Cobb, L. L. Downham, Henry Lewis, O. C. Chisham.

Judiciary—A. L. Wills, A. L. Woodbury, Fred Burkhardt, C. H. Wright, C. Colorado.

Legislation—A. S. Weston, W. A. De Bass, J. C. Sleger, J. M. Boston, L. Arbenger.

Mileage and Per Diem—J. A. Van Valkenberg, O. C. Chisham.

A letter was received from Past Grand Master Waldo of Canon City conveying his regrets at not being able to be present at the session, owing to a severe affection in the impairment of his eyesight.

The letter by a unanimous vote was

*L. C. Dana, P. G., Chairman Board of Trustees, Pike's Peak Lodge.*

ordered spread upon the records and a resolution of sympathy was passed.

An invitation was presented from Pike's Peak lodge asking the grand representatives, past grands and their ladies to join in the excursion to Green Mountain Falls. The invitation was accepted.

The reports of the finance and other committees were received and acted upon.

The following amendments to the by-laws of the grand lodge were offered and were laid over under the rule:

To Amend Sec. 3 of Article 6.—On the second meeting night in July in each year the past grands of each lodge in good standing shall meet in their lodge room and hold an election by ballot for the different elective officers of the grand lodge, or if such election be not held at that time, then at any subsequent regular meeting before the 31st day of August of that year. After which the noble grand and secretary shall proceed to canvass the votes cast, throwing out all for any one not regularly nominated, and shall send to the grand secretary and also to the grand master a certified return of said votes, without unnecessary delay. Two duplicates of said return shall be retained by the secretary of the lodge.

To Amendment of Art. 9, Sec. 6—Amended so that it shall read each subordinate lodge shall pay to the grand lodge semi-annually as dues 7 per cent. on all amounts received for initiations, deposit cards, degrees, dues, sale of cards and re-instatements.

To Amend Sec. 5 of Article 8—By inserting after the words "lodge rooms" the following: Provided, that a past grand residing out of the jurisdiction of his own lodge shall be permitted to vote for grand officers at a lodge within whose jurisdiction he may be in the state on presenting a certificate from his own lodge proving him to be a past grand in good standing.

To Amend Sec. 1 of Art. 2—By striking out the word October and inserting November in lieu thereof.

To Amend Sec. 1 of Art. 2—Increasing the mileage and per diem of representatives and others entitled thereto, to actual mileage at the rate of 10 cents per mile each way, and per diem of $3 per day, which shall be in full of all services and traveling expenses in going to and returning from the grand lodge [illegible] location of their lodge to the grand lodge by the shortest route of public travel between said points and of first class railroad fare when traveling by night. This by-law shall take effect after November 1, 1888.

Invitations were received from [illegible] Encampment No. 9 and [illegible] No. 9 of Boulder, Colorado, [illegible] No. 3 of the Colorado [illegible] Lodge No. [illegible] of Leadville, and a [illegible] Denver, inviting the grand [illegible] to visit them. The grand [illegible] accepted the invitation of Denver as the most [illegible] for the meeting.

The grand secretary presented reports and statements of [illegible] followed by the [illegible] The committee on [illegible] the report of the grand secretary and [illegible] the same to be correct. The committee on [illegible] reported in favor of the following [illegible] 55, 56, 57 and 59 [illegible] were adopted.

The committee on [illegible] reported in favor of [illegible] Lodge No. [illegible] Granada No. [illegible] No. 81 and [illegible] No. 82 [illegible] were adopted.

The committee on [illegible] reported in favor of [illegible] Lodge No. [illegible] Granada No. [illegible] No. 81 and [illegible] No. 82 [illegible] were adopted.

An invitation was [illegible] to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

PUBLIC EXERCISES.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the grand lodge adjourned to public hall to participate in the public exercises that had been prepared. [illegible] the program was carried out in full and was one of the most [illegible] ever held in this city.

Dr. Wm. Hunter, noble grand of Pike's Peak lodge, presided and introduced the opening ode which was sung by the grand lodge choir. He then introduced Mayor Wm. M. Strickler. The mayor in a few [illegible] welcomed the visitors to the city, extending to them the [illegible] of the people. After referring to the good [illegible] other [illegible] he expressed the hope that [illegible] of the order [illegible] years to come would be [illegible].

Grand Master [illegible] Mann responded to the [illegible] expressing the feelings of the visitors for the reception they were receiving.

Mrs. A. H. Whaley then sang a selection so sweetly that the audience demanded an encore. She kindly responded, singing the "Fairy Queen."

Mr. J. M. Boston, on behalf of Pike's Peak lodge, welcomed the brethren of the order. Mr. Boston is an easy speaker and made a most pleasant impression. He extended the greeting of Colorado City, the ancient capital of Colorado or Manitou, the Gem of the Rockies, and of Colorado Springs, the city of homes and the home of the [illegible] and with [illegible] referred to the grand lodge with its infancy, during its minority, its majority, and now on its 21st birthday, making its debut in the Athens of the west.

Grand Secretary Norman, a most eloquent and pleasant speaker, then arose. He spoke of the struggles of the pioneers of Colorado, and that among those brave men were many Odd Fellows. That Union lodge No. [illegible] of Denver, [illegible] now looks down with pride on her eighty sons. He assured the members of Pike's Peak lodge that the visiting brethren would carry grateful recollections of the city's hospitality.

A quartette composed of Brothers Bemsteal, Pott, Byington and Woodworth then sang a song so acceptably that they were compelled to respond with another.

Miss Lola Horn, of whose talents and culture as an [illegible] Colorado Springs can justly feel proud, was introduced and recited two selections, "Aunt Tabitha" and "Up Up Grit." The selections were so pleasing that Miss Horn was compelled to respond with "Vasiti" which displayed her abilities in an entirely different direction.

Major W. R. Macomber sang a parody on "The Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane," entitled "The Little Old Log Cabin on the Claim." The major made a great hit and the audience would have kept him an hour or more singing his songs if he had not refused to continue at the end of the third one.

After a selection [illegible] by the various [illegible] performers the meeting adjourned.

## THE ROCK ISLAND.

### Arrival of the Rock Island Construction Train in the City.

After a long and weary march across the plains the Rock Island road has at last reached the Rocky mountains. Friday the construction train entered the city limits and today the last rail will be laid and the last spike driven. Colorado Springs will be the western terminus. At present it will rest for the present in its [illegible] Pacific. The construction [illegible] the big cut north of town [illegible] hanging rock, which work [illegible] the track has [illegible] way [illegible] Shortage at the rear of the cars [illegible] and not more than a [illegible] on the company's roads.

[illegible] Rock Island train was the Nevada [illegible] which leaves Colorado Springs [illegible] yesterday. At [illegible] with boss and ticket [illegible] a decision which many [illegible] those who took [illegible] to Cheyenne and they will [illegible].

[illegible] Pike's Peakers to witness the [illegible] Rock Island [illegible] were [illegible] The waters began to [illegible] it was but a few [illegible] to rise and [illegible] the track [illegible] The [illegible] and [illegible] at last saving [illegible] The construction [illegible] twenty cars [illegible] cars and [illegible] Next to these [illegible] and on them [illegible] which [illegible] Colorado Springs [illegible] of rocks [illegible] At the work [illegible] the tall subscriber in place, [illegible] and drives a [illegible] Fixed to the side of the trace [illegible] the engineer is [illegible] and the train is pushed down [illegible] new track.

[illegible] to-day the cars come the surveyors [illegible] the track [illegible] By this process the [illegible] are being placed two miles [illegible] day. The track is not so [illegible] as it was [illegible] a great [illegible] by a mile or [illegible] bay. A [illegible] was left [illegible] laying of one [illegible] and it was just two minutes [illegible] seconds between the [illegible] of two lengths of rails or in a day [illegible] sixty rails. The trainmen [illegible] is only two minutes.

Track laying was begun by this gang at Nevada [illegible] about the first of May [illegible] and has been kept straight through. Nothing [illegible] toward of three hundred miles [illegible] Colorado Springs during the month of August [illegible] seven miles of track were laid [illegible] doing the biggest month's work done. There are nearly 500 men in the gang including the tracks layers, the spikers and Bettendorf & Carney Bros. bridge building gang. The bridge builders have kept just ahead of the construction train and have built about two bridges between this city and Norton, and it is estimated about four million feet of lumber.

It is stated that a daily freight and accommodation train will be put on between this city and Norton next Monday, arriving in this city at 10 o'clock at night.

The people of Colorado Springs felt like celebrating today yesterday, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the feeling broke forth in the firing off of a the [illegible] which [illegible] in the town, the ringing of the fire bell and blowing of the steam gong and GAZETTE whistle. The racket lasted nearly a half hour, and when it was all over the citizens went around smiling congratulating each other. All realize that the advent of the road will mark a period of renewed prosperity, and the best feeling for it and its officers prevails throughout.

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Dr. S. E. Solly has returned from the east. While absent he attended the medical congress at Washington and read two papers. Before the American Climatological association he read a paper on "Invalids Suitable for Treatment at Colorado Springs." Before the Association of American Physicians he read a paper on "The Therapeutics of Phthisis." In the reports the interest in Colorado as a health resort, and especially Colorado Springs, growing among the profession and the laity at large.

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The many friends of Mr. M. Seamans will be grieved to learn of his death at the Sisters' hospital Friday the 12th inst. He died of pneumonia after a brief illness of about a week.

# SALE OF LANDS
## AND
# TOWN LOTS for Taxes.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COUNTY OF EL PASO STATE OF COLO.,
COLORADO SPRINGS, SEPT 20, 1888.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I will, according to law, offer at public sale at the office of the Treasurer of El Paso County, State of Colorado, on

## MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1888,

And succeeding days, commencing at the hour of nine o'clock a. m., of said day so much of the following described real estate situated in El Paso county, on which the taxes for the year 1887 have not been paid, as shall be necessary to pay said taxes interest and penalties to wit

| NAME OF OWNER | PART OF SECTION | SECTION | TOWNSHIP | RANGE | ACRES | VALUE IN DOLLARS | FOR WHAT YEAR | TAX |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bromwell, R F | n hf nw qr nw qr ne qr sw qr ne qr | 15 | 2 | 70 | 160 | 1,050 | 1887 | $20 37 |
| Blakeslee, Mary A | lot 5 and n hf lot 6 | 7 | 2 | 68 | 151.5 | 200 | | 8 40 |
| Beers, Robert | nw qr of nw qr | 13 | 3 | 69 | 40 | | | |
| | n hf ne qr sw qr ne qr, sw qr nw qr, nw qr sw qr | 4 | 3 | 69 | 200 | 2,895 | | 45 88 |
| | n hf ne qr sw qr sw qr | 5 | 3 | 69 | 160 | | | |
| | w hf nw qr | 22 | 3 | 69 | 80 | | | |
| Bostwick, Jas W | e hf nw qr n hf ne qr | 3 | 3 | 69 | 60 | | | |
| | s hf | 30 | 17 | 65 | | | | |
| | s hf and s hf ne qr | 24 | 17 | 65 | | | | |
| | a | 30 | 17 | 65 | | | | |
| | a | 33 | 7 | 65 | | | | |
| | w hf ne qr w hf se qr, se qr se qr | 35 | 7 | 65 | | | | |
| | sw qr, s hf of nw qr, s of qr sec | 27 | 7 | 65 | 408 | 5,130 | | 99 05 |
| | w hf sw qr | 26 | 7 | 65 | | | | |
| | w hf nw qr se qr nw qr, sw qr | 35 | 7 | 65 | | | | |
| | all | 34 | 7 | 65 | | | | |
| | sw qr sw qr, s hf se qr | 29 | 7 | 65 | | | | |
| Brown, W R | ne qr ne qr, w hf ne qr, se qr nw qr | 7 | 12 | 62 | 60 | 320 | | 4 26 |
| Clark, James B | s hf sw qr w hf se qr | 33 | 3 | 68 | 160 | 250 | | 3 87 |
| Clarke, Georgia S | se qr | 30 | 1 | 66 | 160 | 250 | | 4 38 |
| Goose, J S | sw qr nw qr, e hf nw qr n hf sw qr | 2 | 2 | 66 | 203 | 3,105 | | 47 37 |
| Evans, John | sw qr nw qr, n w qr sw qr | 20 | 14 | 64 | 160 | 250 | | 3 75 |
| | s hf ne qr | 9 | 14 | 64 | 160 | 250 | | 3 75 |
| | ne qr se qr | 24 | 14 | 65 | 40 | 50 | | 75 |
| Foster, S H | nw qr ne qr | 32 | 12 | 63 | | | | |
| | w hf se qr sw qr ne qr | 29 | 12 | 63 | 160 | 300 | | 4 35 |
| Gwynn, C S | se qr | 9 | 11 | 66 | 155 | 3,400 | | 43 20 |
| | less 5 acres S E Gwynn. se qr ne qr, n hf ne qr, se qr nw qr | 9 | 11 | 66 | 160 | 1,120 | | 20 16 |
| | ne qr ne qr, w hf ne qr | 8 | 11 | 66 | 120 | 480 | | 8 64 |
| | w hf se qr, se sw qr | 4 | 11 | 66 | 120 | 250 | | 4 50 |
| | e hf se qr | 7 | 11 | 66 | 80 | 100 | | 1 62 |
| Hewitt, E F | nw sw qr nw qr nw qr, beg 5 chs e and 20 chs n of qr sec cor on w line run e 5 chs, n 20 chs w 5 chs s 20 chs to beg | 7 | 14 | 66 | 5 | 1,385 | | 59 13 |
| Henderson, Clinton | n hf se qr | 8 | 12 | 66 | | | | |
| Houghton, C F | w hf sw qr | 9 | 2 | 68 | 160 | 350 | | 5 55 |
| | sw qr se qr | 25 | 12 | 7 | | | | |
| Hutton, R A | w hf ne qr, nw qr se qr | 36 | 12 | 7 | 160 | 755 | | 14 35 |
| | sw qr se qr | 23 | 7 | 65 | | | | |
| | w hf ne qr, nw se qr | 26 | 7 | 65 | 160 | 525 | | 8 40 |
| | ne qr sw qr, sw qr nw qr, ne qr ne qr | 26 | 7 | 65 | 80 | 160 | | 2 56 |
| | w hf se qr | 32 | 11 | 66 | 160 | 250 | | 3 25 |
| Lambert, Joseph | w hf ne qr | 5 | 12 | 66 | | | | |
| Lewis, W G | ne qr sw qr, nw qr se qr, s hf se qr | 8 | 15 | 65 | 80 | 795 | | 2 97 |
| Miller, S | n hf se qr, se qr se qr | 13 | 12 | 67 | 120 | 350 | | 42 58 |
| Muncy, W A | se qr sw qr | 28 | 11 | 67 | | | | |
| | undiv hf ne sw qr, n hf se qr | 30 | 11 | 67 | 120 | 350 | | 9 93 |
| | undiv nw qr sw qr | 29 | | | | | | |
| McBroom, Mary | se qr sw qr | 30 | 11 | 65 | 40 | | | |
| | s hf ne qr, nw qr, sw qr, s hf se qr | 30 | 11 | 65 | 487.2 | | | |
| | se qr e hf sw qr | 6 | 12 | 65 | 240 | | | |
| | s hf sw qr | 29 | 11 | 65 | 80 | 5,000 | | 50 04 |
| | nw qr, nw qr sw qr, ne qr sw qr | 32 | 11 | 65 | 240 | | | |
| | ne qr ne qr nw qr | 7 | 12 | 65 | 240 | | | |
| McDonnell, Grace, | 1 acre w side of Monument creek, foot of Pike's Peak av, in Colo Springs, bounded n by Parish acc, e and s by Monument creek and w by Parish acc. | | | | | 300 | | 23 22 |
| McElroy, Alice | se qr nw qr, s hf ne qr sw qr nw qr | 11 | 12 | 67 | 160 | 800 | | 6 30 |
| Myers, E | ne qr se qr | 11 | 12 | 67 | 160 | 200 | | 4 20 |
| Parry, W | sw qr sw qr | 19 | 12 | 63 | | | | |
| Phillips Live Stock Co | nw qr nw qr, e hf nw qr | 30 | 12 | 63 | 160 | 250 | | 3 75 |
| Pourtales, J O De | se qr sw qr | 18 | 12 | 63 | 40 | 100 | | 1 50 |
| | lots 1 and 2 nw qr | 19 | 12 | 73 | 158 | 900 | | 24 26 |
| | s hf ne qr, e hf se qr | 13 | 12 | 7 | 160 | 300 | | 8 00 |
| Rogers, A Frec | w hf nw qr | 25 | 17 | 65 | 80 | | | |
| | se qr ne qr, ne qr se qr | 26 | 17 | 65 | 80 | 300 | | 23 22 |
| | sw qr se qr | 22 | 17 | 65 | 40 | 50 | | 80 |
| Roberts, C E | sw qr sw qr, w hf se qr sw qr | 30 | 14 | 66 | 80 | 150 | | 2 25 |
| Russell, James | sw qr sw qr, w hf se qr sw qr, e hf se qr sw qr | 4 | 11 | 65 | 80 | | | |
| | se qr se qr | 5 | 11 | 65 | 40 | | | |
| | ne qr ne qr | 8 | 11 | 65 | 40 | | | |
| | nw qr nw qr, e hf ne qr | 9 | 11 | 65 | 120 | 1,500 | | 38 98 |
| | 1 acre in se cor nw qr sw qr | 4 | 11 | 65 | | | | |
| | ne qr sw qr, nw qr se qr, s hf se qr | 4 | 11 | 65 | 160 | | | |
| | und 65 ne qr se qr | 5 | 11 | 65 | 26 | | | |
| | " nw qr sw qr | 4 | 11 | 65 | 26 | | | |
| Sailor, W F | sw qr se qr | 14 | 11 | 67 | 40 | 375 | | 14 62 |
| Schaick, Florence, est. of | beg on n line of Huerfano st. 25 ft w of D & R G res run w 50 ft n at r ang e to Huerfano st, bet para el lines to Monument creek. | | | | | 150 | | 5 17 |
| Saxton, Ralph | e hf ne qr | 31 | 11 | 66 | 80 | 650 | | 12 75 |
| Taylor & Graham | e hf nw qr, sw qr ne qr, nw se qr. | 18 | 17 | 67 | 130 | 850 | | 8 50 |
| Tipton, C W | nw qr, w hf se qr | 5 | 11 | 64 | | | | |
| | ne qr, e hf nw qr | 6 | 11 | 64 | 480 | 1,635 | | 22 91 |
| Tipton, Martha V | sw qr | 5 | 11 | 64 | | | | |
| | e hf se qr | 6 | 11 | 64 | 320 | 640 | | 8 32 |
| | e hf ne qr | 7 | 11 | 64 | | | | |
| Wash, Maggie | ne qr nw qr, nw qr ne qr s hf ne qr | 24 | 12 | 64 | 160 | 320 | | 4 80 |
| Wiley, C E | se qr | 33 | 13 | 65 | 160 | 800 | | 20 04 |
| Wilson, William P | n hf nw qr, e hf sw qr | 26 | 14 | 67 | 160 | 250 | | 3 75 |
| | lot nw ne qr | 35 | 14 | 67 | 11 | 200 | | 3 00 |
| Taylor, James S | s hf nw qr | 4 | 15 | 63 | 80 | 160 | | 2 40 |

### Lots in Colorado Springs.

| NAME OF OWNER | LOT OR PART OF LOT. | BLOCK | ADD. OR SUB | VALUE IN DOLLARS | FOR WHAT YEAR | TAX |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clay, Mrs. L. A. | of Edgerton's sub | 244 | one | 475 | 1887 | 8 6 39 |
| Evans, John | 2 | 238 | " | 100 | | 3 45 |
| | e hf 8 | 250 | " | 50 | | 1 73 |
| Edgerton, T. A. | 10 | 244 | " | 150 | | 5 18 |
| Foster, W. | 2, 3 | 74 | " | 850 | | 30 9 |
| | 2 to 7 Young's sub, 230&232 | | " | 40 | | 1 38 |
| Garrard, Jos. | 6 | 264 | " | 250 | | 8 62 |
| Geiger, C. | 15, 16 | 270 | " | 270 | | 9 32 |
| Gregory, Margaret | 2 | | Parish | 50 | | 1 73 |
| Gillette, Mrs. C. G. | 9, 10 | | W. S. Wood | 300 | | 10 35 |
| Goodacre, Geo. | 2 to 7 beg 270 ft s of nw cor 247, run s 50 ft, e 140 ft, n 50 ft, w 140 ft to beg. | | one | 550 | | 21 00 |
| Johnson, William | lots 4 and 5 | 4 | Parish | 50 | | 1 72 |
| King, Chas. | 7, 8, 9, 12 Young's sub | 235 | one | 325 | | 4 32 |
| Moore, E. S. | s 87½ ft of 15 and 16 | 259-260 | " | 275 | | 9 49 |
| Murphy, John | 1 and s hf of 12 except s 80 ft. | 244 | " | 450 | | 15 54 |
| McNew, Z. | s 50 ft 7 | 255 | " | 850 | | 29 36 |
| Pratt, | 3, Young's sub | 230-232 | " | 50 | | 1 72 |
| Robinson, Jane | 1 | 244 | | 200 | | 6 90 |
| Roe, Nellie | 5, 6 | 268 | " | 100 | | 3 45 |
| Stanley, Wm. N | 8, 9, 10 | 2 | Rogers | 125 | | 4 31 |
| St Mary's Academy | 2, 3, 4, 5 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1,250 | | 34 50 |
| Stevens and Rouse, | n hf of 22, 23, 5 ft 2, Young's sub. | 230-232 | 1 | 50 | | 1 72 |
| Skinner, Sarah | 6 | 264 | 1 | 300 | | 10 35 |
| Squire, W. | s hf of 2 | 12 | 1 | 1,250 | | 43 3 |
| Talbot, Jane C. | 14 | 244 | | 550 | | 8 98 |
| Van Sickles, Wm. E | 4, 5 | 242 | | 1,075 | | 37 09 |
| Wharton, Deborah | 8 | 308 | 2 | 400 | | 13 80 |
| Unknown | 2 | 54 | | 250 | | 8 62 |
| | 3 | 54 | | 100 | | 3 45 |
| | 4 | 91 | | 750 | | 25 88 |
| | 9 | 81 | | 100 | | 3 45 |
| | 10 | 81 | | 100 | | 3 45 |
| | 12 | 212 | 1 | 350 | | 12 07 |
| | 3 | 255 | 1 | 100 | | 3 45 |
| | 2 | 261 | | 20 | | 69 |
| | 2 | 226 | 2 | 50 | | 1 72 |
| | 9 | 8 | Parrish | 50 | | 1 8 |
| | 10 | 8 | | 50 | | 1 7 |
| | 11 | 8 | | 50 | | 1 8 |
| | 12 | 8 | | 50 | | 1 7 |
| | 13 | 8 | | 50 | | 1 8 |
| | 6 | 8 | | 50 | | 1 7 |
| | 7 | 8 | | 50 | | 1 8 |
| | 8 | 8 | | 50 | | 1 7 |
| | 5 | | Haynes | 125 | | 4 31 |
| | 9 | | " | 125 | | 4 31 |
| | 10 | | " | 150 | | 5 17 |
| | 1 | | Edwards | 50 | | 1 8 |
| | 2 | | " | 125 | | 4 31 |
| | 3 | | " | 125 | | 4 31 |
| | 10 | 13 | Parrish | 150 | | 1 38 |
| | 18 | 13 | " | 40 | | 1 38 |
| | 15 | 13 | " | 40 | | 1 38 |
| | 16 | 13 | " | 40 | | 1 38 |
| | 12 | 259 | one | 100 | | 3 45 |

### Lots in Garden City.

| NAME OF OWNER | LOT OR PART OF LOT. | BLOCK | ADD. OR SUB | VALUE IN DOLLARS | FOR WHAT YEAR | TAX |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unknown | 20 | 3 | E | 225 | 1887 | 57 |
| | " | 2 | " | 25 | | 58 |
| | " | 3 | " | 25 | | 57 |

### Lots in Town of Monument.

| NAME OF OWNER | LOT OR PART OF LOT. | BLOCK | ADD. OR SUB | VALUE IN DOLLARS | FOR WHAT YEAR | TAX. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sailor, W. F. | 3 | 3 | | 85 | 1887 | 2 63 |
| Trigg, Isabella | 4, 5 and 6 | 4 | 1 | 575 | | 18 28 |
| Unknown | 8 of 3 | 2 | | 100 | | 3 45 |
| | 14 | 6 | | 100 | | 3 45 |
| | 9 | 13 | | 100 | | 3 45 |
| | 2 | 15 | | 150 | | 4 63 |
| | 2 | 15 | | 150 | | 4 67 |

### Lots in Glen Park.

| NAME OF OWNER | LOT OR PART OF LOT. | BLOCK | ADD. OR SUB | VALUE IN DOLLARS | FOR WHAT YEAR | TAX. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baxe, Isaac | 9 | 23 | | 500 | 1887 | 15 50 |
| | 3 | 42 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 2 | 2 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 7 | 32 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 15 | 44 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| Buchanan, J R | 1 | 42 | | 350 | | 8 1 |
| | 2 | 42 | | 350 | | 8 1 |
| | 3 | 42 | | 350 | | 8 1 |
| | 4 | 42 | | 350 | | 8 1 |
| | 5 | 42 | | 350 | | 8 1 |
| | 5 | 42 | | 350 | | 8 1 |
| Callaghan, Hannah M | 8 | 35 | | 350 | | 7 57 |
| Chambers, Fred | 7 | 17 | | 250 | | 7 58 |
| Case, C S | 2 | 23 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| Cadwell, Agnes, | 5 | 43 | | 350 | | 8 1 |
| Fernow, B F | 2 and 3 | 22 | | 350 | | 8 1 |
| Graham, Mrs. D McC | | 7 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| Guyer, C N | 8 | 28 | | 200 | | 4 72 |
| Hart, F | 25 | 54 | | 250 | | 7 58 |
| Hooper, S K | 0, 30 | 24 | | 250 | | 7 58 |
| Jarvis, Mrs. | 5 | 22 | | 200 | | 4 61 |
| Rae, Robert | 7 | | | 275 | | 4 95 |
| | 8 | 9 | | 375 | | 8 62 |
| Stinson, C N | 22 | 38 | | 250 | | 7 58 |
| Wadleigh, Frank A | 6 | 10 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| Wright, Mrs. Lucy | 3 | 9 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| Unknown | 22 | 2 | | 100 | | 2 28 |
| | 7 | 6 | | 200 | | 4 56 |
| | 8 | 8 | | 200 | | 4 56 |
| | 5 | 9 | | 200 | | 4 56 |
| | 3 | 15 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 3 | 24 | | 250 | | 7 58 |
| | 8 | 27 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 7 | 28 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 14 | 28 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 2 | 31 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 20 | 30 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 8 | 32 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 13 | 32 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 16 | 33 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 18 | 33 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 23 | 24 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 17 | 28 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 32 | 35 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 6 | 39 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 2 | 41 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 30 | 4 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 4 | 4 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 7 | 42 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 17 | 42 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 6 | 43 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 23 | 43 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 11 | 45 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 12 | 45 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 13 | 45 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 8 | 45 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 19 | 45 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 25 | 46 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 23 | 43 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 26 | 43 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 30 | 46 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 1 | 47 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 2 | 47 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 11 | 47 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 23 | 47 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 4 | 48 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 17 | 48 | | 250 | | 7 57 |
| | 16, 7 | 11 | | 250 | | 7 57 |

### Lots in Colorado City.

| NAME OF OWNER | LOT OR PART OF LOT. | BLOCK | ADD. OR SUB | VALUE IN DOLLARS | FOR WHAT YEAR | TAX |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ames, Daniel | 8 and e hf 7 | 180 | | 175 | 1887 | 9 10 |
| | 25 and e hf 25 | 180 | | 100 | | 5 20 |
| Gow, Coorac | e 24, 29, 30, 31, 32 | 88 | | 100 | | 6 20 |
| Myers, John | 25 | 183 | | 155 | | 8 06 |
| Werts, Eugene | 27 28 | 10 | Stumps | 200 | | 11 40 |
| Unknown | 26 | 104 | | 5 | | 26 |
| | 27 | 104 | | 5 | | 26 |
| | 12 | 107 | | 5 | | 26 |
| | 30 | 123 | | 5 | | 26 |
| | 31 | 123 | | 25 | | 1 30 |
| | 17 | 124 | | 20 | | 1 04 |
| | 19 | 124 | | 10 | | 52 |
| | 20 | 124 | | 20 | | 1 04 |
| | 21 | 124 | | 15 | | 78 |
| | 24 | 124 | | 5 | | 26 |
| | 21 | 125 | | 25 | | 1 30 |
| | 19 | 144 | | 30 | | 1 56 |
| | 19 | 144 | | 30 | | 1 26 |
| | 22 | 146 | | 5 | | 26 |
| | 20 | 147 | | 5 | | 26 |
| | 21 | 147 | | 5 | | 26 |
| | 22 | 147 | | 5 | | 26 |
| | 5 | 147 | | 5 | | 26 |
| | 12 | 157 | | 10 | | 52 |
| | 15 | 157 | | 10 | | 52 |
| | 16 | 157 | | 10 | | 52 |
| | 29 | 158 | | 4 60 | | 23 92 |
| | 28 | 183 | | 50 | | 2 60 |
| | 21 | 197 | | 45 | | 2 34 |
| | 22 | 197 | | 45 | | 2 34 |
| | 23 | 197 | | 45 | | 2 34 |
| | 24 | 197 | | 45 | | 2 34 |
| | 25 | 197 | | 45 | | 2 34 |
| | 26 | 197 | | 45 | | 2 34 |
| | 22 | 199 | | 40 | | 2 08 |
| | 26 | 119 | Stump | 55 | | 1 82 |
| | 27 | 119 | " | 35 | | 1 82 |
| | 21 | 184 | | 50 | | 2 60 |
| | 32 | 125 | | 25 | | 1 30 |
| | 28 | 142 | | 25 | | 1 29 |
| | 29 | 142 | | 25 | | 1 29 |

### Lots in Town of Fountain.

| NAME OF OWNER | LOT OR PART OF LOT. | BLOCK | ADD. OR SUB | VALUE IN DOLLARS | FOR WHAT YEAR | TAX. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lewis, W. G | 3, 4, 5, 6 | 16 | | 200 | 1887 | 2 60 |
| Straw, Joseph | 18 | 7 | | 50 | | 10 |
| Unknown | 13 | 15 | | 50 | | 09 |
| | 1 | 18 | | 50 | | 09 |
| | 11 | 18 | | 50 | | 09 |

### Lots in Palmer Lake.

| NAME OF OWNER | LOT OR PART OF LOT | BLOCK | ADD. OR SUB | VALUE IN DOLLARS | FOR WHAT YEAR | TAX |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clarke, Georgia S | 11 | 25 | | 400 | 1887 | 36 61 |
| | 12, 13, 14 | 45 | | 75 | | 1 73 |
| Davidson A. A | 9 | 49 | | 25 | | 1 58 |
| Saxton, Ralph | 15, 16 | 45 | | 50 | | 1 15 |
| Wright, E & Company | und 3-5 of n hf lot 1 in hf, 2 and s hf 3. | 48 | | 75 | | 1 73 |
| Wood, Lizzie L | 8 9 | 43 | | 25 | | 57 |
| Wood, ——— | all ex lots 1, 2, 8 and 9. | 43 | | 400 | | 9 20 |
| Unknown | 1 | 39 | | 5 | | 11 |
| | 2 | 39 | | 5 | | 12 |
| | 3 | 39 | | 5 | | 11 |
| | 4 | 39 | | 5 | | 12 |

The taxes above mentioned are the same as appear on the tax list for the year A. D. 1887, to which will be added ten per cent. penalty for advertising and interest at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum from January 1st, 1888, the time the same became delinquent.

Witness my hand and seal, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1888.

(SEAL.)

A. A. McSWINEY,
County Treasurer.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, P. A. Hardwick and Arthur Leighton of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the Fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1887, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso County, State of Colorado, on the Twenty-first day of March, 1887, in Book 86, at Page 382, convey to the undersigned as trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then Clerk of County Court of said El Paso County, as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered Seven (7) in Block numbered One Hundred Ninety-six (196) in the Town of Colorado City

Which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to William A. Rumer, a certain promissory note of the said P. A. Hardwick and Arthur Leighton, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of Five Hundred Dollars ($500) with interest thereon from date until paid at the rate of ten per cent. (10 per cent.) per annum; and, whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of default in payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof or any interest thereon, then in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any cause to act, then the said successor in trust, the then Clerk of the County Court of said County, shall sell said real estate for the purpose of paying the principal and interest on said note and all the expenses connected with the execution of said trust, and whereas, the time of payment of said principal sum has passed, and default has been made in the payment of the same and the interest thereon. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the undersigned trustee as aforesaid, or in case of my failure from any reason to act, then the undersigned Edward F. Wright, Clerk of the County Court of said El Paso County, successor in trust, will, on the 27th day of October, 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's Office in the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note, and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

E. A. COLBURN, Trustee.

EDWARD F. WRIGHT, Clerk of the County Court of said El Paso County, successor in trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, September 22d 1888.

w-22-5


HIGHLAND SALOON.
Colorado City, Colo.
JNO. P. ROBMAN,
w-8-tf Proprietor.

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we-8-1y

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Kennedy, Kate

## P. O. O. F.

### A Very Short Session of the Grand Lodge.

### Pleasant Excursion Over the Midland Railroad.

### Meeting of Pike's Peak Lodge in the Evening.

Wednesday was a very busy day with both the members of the Legislature and the visiting Odd Fellows. The day was almost entirely given up to the parade and the visit to the mountains. The grand lodge met at 8 o'clock but transacted little business, adjourning at 9 o'clock to participate in the parade. None of the business transacted was made public.

There was a session of Pike's Peak lodge last night which was attended by a majority of the visiting members of the order. The exemplification of the initiatory degree was given in a most beautiful and impressive manner, after which the lodge was thrown open under the new of good of the order. Today will complete the business of the session of the grand body.

PARADE AND EXCURSION.

The cloudy sky in the early hours of the morning yesterday brought much anxiety to those who were interested in the successful carrying out of the programme for the day. Long before the hour when the parade was to form, however, a light wind swung by and the sun soon shone from a cloudless sky. It was an ideal day and the committee of arrangements could not have wished for a finer one. The crowds began to gather early along the line of march. The citizens turned out en masse and the surrounding country sent in many hundreds to witness the demonstration. Shortly after 10 o'clock Canton Colfax formed in front of Pike's Peak lodge room and, accompanied by the firemen's band, marched to the Denver and Rio Grande depot to meet Canton Arapahoe which was to arrive on the 10:30 train from Denver. The latter was nearly half an hour late. The time spent in waiting for it was interestingly spent in watching drill by the local canton. Captain Wheeler put his men through many intricate and difficult movements which were loudly applauded by the spectators. When the train drew up in front of the depot the band struck up a martial air, Canton Arapahoe was soon drawn up in line and headed by their drum corps marched to Cucharras street below Tejon where the procession was forming. It was half past eleven o'clock before the procession moved. The following was the order:

Platoon of Police.
Marshal and Aids.
Colonel L. N. Rogers and Staff.
Arapahoe Drum Corps.
Canton Arapahoe, No. 1.
Canton Colfax, No. 2.
Colorado Springs Firemen's Band.
Phoenix Encampment, No. 21.
Pike's Peak Lodge, No. —.
Colorado City Lodge, No. 15.
Grand Lodge of Colorado.

The line of march was south on Tejon to Pike's Peak avenue to Cascade avenue, counter marching to Tejon to Bijou to Nevada, north on Nevada avenue to Platte, east on Platte to Weber, south on Weber to Pike's Peak avenue and east on Pike's Peak avenue to the Union depot, where the excursion train was in waiting to take them to Green Mountain Falls. Though the procession was not a long one it made up in quality what it lacked in quantity. The brilliant uniforms of the chevaliers lasting in the sun and the well executed evolutions going through with the most intricate moves without a break was a sight well worth seeing and was much admired by those who witnessed it. At the union depot the ranks were broken and about 300 boarded the train, which left the station at 12:20 o'clock. The party were determined to have a good time, and they started in at once to have it. Everybody talked at once, and everybody joked with everybody else. The train was composed of six coaches and one of the largest engines on the road was brought into service to draw it up the steep grade to its destination. When at nearly two o'clock Green Mountain Falls was reached and a member of the committee announced that dinner would be served immediately at the hotel, a warm hearty cheer arose and the pig crowd made a rush for the hotel. Looking back from the station where the latter is built, it seemed impossible to accommodate all the people who were streaming out of the cars, in one dining room. But the management of the hotel was equal to the occasion and around fifteen large tables placed down with viands the three hundred hungry people were soon seated. The dining room was nicely decorated with flags and flowers. The lunch was just such an one as three hundred individuals would have not had anything to eat for six or eight hours are prone to sit down to. After lunch a half hour was spent in roaming over the hills and admiring the grand scenery. Promptly at 3 o'clock as announced the party boarded the train again and were off for Cascade where a short stop was made. Here Canton Colfax, in full uniform, were drawn up in line near the depot and photographed by an enterprising photographer who accompanied the excursion. At four o'clock the iron springs at Manitou were reached and everybody indulged in the water. The two cantons then formed in line and marched through Manitou to the Midland depot, and the start for home was made. The Union depot being reached a few minutes after five o'clock. It was from beginning to end a thoroughly successful day and much credit is due to the able manner in which the committee of arrangements carried out their programme.

About five o'clock Tuesday afternoon a horse that was being ridden, near the corner of Tejon and Bijou streets, began to buck and soon threw its rider. Very much frightened, the animal took down the sidewalk on the east side of Tejon street, scattering the pedestrians right and left. When near Pierson's barber shop a horse attached to a buggy belonging to Mr. M. L. Dorr became frightened at the racket, and backing away from its hitching post, overturned the vehicle. In it was a little son of Mr. Dorr, who was slightly injured by striking on his head. Mr. Frank Roby, who made an effort to catch the boy when falling, was also slightly hurt.

The time table of the Rocky Mountain road has been issued for the running of trains on the C. S. & N. branch. The trains at present are run from Goodland, Kas., to this city. But two trains are run a day, fast accommodation freights Nos. 92 and 94, and carry passengers both ways. Train No. 92 leaves this city going east at 6:30 a. m., and 9:— leaves at 10:— a. m.; the former arriving at Goodland at 10:— m., the same day and the latter at 3 the next afternoon. Train No. 92 leaves Goodland at 3:15 p. m., arriving in this city at — p. m. No. 9— leaves Goodland at 6:30 a. m. and arrives in this city at 10 p. m.

The Denver Republican said Tuesday morning: Late last night Detective Lawley, accompanied by Mayor Bradeton of Colorado City, arrested Andrew Ortwein, who is wanted in Colorado Springs for grand larceny, amounting to about $300 in cash. Ortwein was found in the house of a friend at Thirty-second and Larimer streets. When found he objected very strenuously to going to jail, but Detective Lawley finally overcame his objections and this morning he will be returned to Colorado Springs for trial.

Mr. Frank Caffrey, while wandering over the mountains near Manitou one day last week, discovered the skeleton of an Indian in a crevice of rocks near the Fox stone quarry. It was well preserved, some of the buckskin covering being still in place. Around the neck was a necklace of beads, and numerous copper charms were about the clothing. This is the first Indian skeleton found in this vicinity for many years. The bones were unearthed by those of a musician, and very like a Digger as they were the most common tribe in this portion of the mountains.

Mr. Charles Suter of the South Tejon street barber shop recently received a present from a friend in California of an Australian magpie. It is but its feather marking it resembles its American cousin but never seems to make a target of to it.

There was filed in the county clerk's office on Monday a paper by the St. Joseph and Iowa Railroad company stating that its accredited agent in Colorado is Mr. W. Lawrence, with headquarters in this city, upon whom process can be served. The officers of the St. Joseph and Iowa road are T. D. Cable president and W. G. Perry secretary.

The Denver, Texas and Ft. Worth is talking of putting on a train between this city and Denver, for the special accommodation of Colorado Springs people who wish to spend the day in Denver. It will probably leave this city in the morning and return late in the evening. The road reports a much larger business since the connection of the road than ever before, and is doing thousands of dollars worth of business now where it did hundreds before.

The Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth railway at this point are making a specialty in the settlement of freight charges without overcharge. Proper corrections are made on expense bill before collection, in that way avoiding the vexatious waiting process so common to this branch of the railway service.

Mr. W. Lawrence, the western division superintendent of the Rocky Mountain road, arrived in the city Wednesday. His headquarters will be in this city.

Mr. Lee Gowdy is now raising the money to perfect the exhibition of farm products to be given at the Athletic association grounds on the 27th inst. It is hoped to make "Farmer's Day" a nucleus around which will gather enough interest to justify a county fair in another year. Subscriptions should be liberal as this is a matter that will benefit both the city and adjacent country. The matter is under the supervision of the board of trade.

The completion of the Midland railroad to New Castle will give to that little city a rapid and substantial growth, and everything indicates for it a long season of uninterrupted prosperity. It is surrounded by 35,000 acres of land which irrigating facilities have turned into fertile farms. The coal is of a good quality and in limitless quantity and already preparations are being made for large coke works. Stock yards are being surveyed on a large scale and five hundred carloads of cattle are being driven to the town for shipment. To persons desiring a change of location or a chance for investment the "new metropolis on the Grand" offers exceptional opportunities.

### CAMPAIGN CLUB.

#### A Harrison and Morton Marching Club Organized.

At Court House last week a campaign marching club was formed as an auxiliary to the Young Men's Republican club. Considering the fact that the meeting was called at an early hour on Saturday night there was a very good attendance.

President S. E. Kinsley called the meeting to order and after stating its object introduced Mr. L. F. Woodworth, formerly of Illinois. Mr. Woodworth spoke for an hour, referring to the past history of the party in glowing words, both as to its respects to the Democratic party, and referred briefly to the tariff and other issues. He is a very easy talker, perhaps the best campaign speaker among the local talent of any of the parties.

After the address the campaign club formed a temporary organization, with Mr. E. S. Woodruff as chairman and Mr. Ed Bowber secretary.

The lists were then opened and those who wished to join the marching club came forward and placed their names upon it. Quite a number joined.

After some discussion a motion prevailed to leave the selection of the officers to the committee appointed by the Young Men's Republican club to perfect the organization of the marching club.

On motion the same committee was instructed to call another meeting of the club for Friday when it brought forward. The meeting then adjourned.

The uniforms of the club have already arrived and are very neat and nasty. A number of them were displayed at the meeting. The officers wear coats of white trimmed with red and blue with gold buttons, and metal mets. The ranks and file wear blue coats trimmed with white, with gold buttons and a fatigue cap to each. Each carries a handsome torch. The suits fit well and are very bright and the boys will make a fine parade.

### GOOD NEWS.

#### A Beneficial Change in the Management of the Green Mountain Falls Co.

The GAZETTE is able to make an announcement this morning that will be pleasant news to a great many of the citizens of this county. It is regarding the Green Mountain Falls company, the owners of the pretty little resort on the Midland road. A great many persons became interested in the place last summer, and when it was known that the enterprising young men who had originated the scheme were likely to become financially embarrassed and be unable to continue and complete it, a great deal of regret was expressed. The statement is this, that ex-Mayor Bowman of other gentlemen of recognized financial standing have became interested in the company, will pay its debts and place it on a good financial basis.

There was a meeting of the company yesterday morning and Mr. Bow was chosen president. He has as yet been unable to examine the books and begin to put matters in the proper shape, but hopes to be able to begin to pay the outstanding bills in a few days. If the creditors will be patient their bills will be paid very soon.

Associated with Mr. Bow is Mr. L. F. Woodworth, lately from Illinois. He is one of the principal owners and will actively participate in the management of its affairs. There will be no other changes in the affairs of the company at present, Mr. Wm. Foster continuing to act as manager and Mr. C. P. Greenough as secretary.

The new management has not, as yet, been able to decide what changes or improvements will be made or completed, but this much is certain, the hotel will be furnished, completed and a road will be made to connect with the Cascade to Pike's Peak. There will be many others, the plans for which will be matured as soon as possible.

The hotel will not be opened this winter but will be kept in shape to serve lunch to parties and others who may desire it.

Green Mountain Falls is beautifully situated, having in its immediate vicinity many natural attractions. It has been well advertised and many people spend the summer there this year, all of whom are enthusiastic regarding it. A great deal of pleasure will be felt at the change and confidence will be restored in the company. There is no fault to find with the old management of the company as it did the best it could under the circumstances, but lacked the money to carry out its plans. A notice to creditors to send in their accounts will be issued about next Monday and then Green Mountain Falls will boom again.

### Chicago—All America.

The Chicago-All America baseball game will probably be played here on October 29. The Exhibition company has been canvassing and the result has been so satisfactory that it is now quite settled that the crack professionals will play here. The seats will be on sale at Bell's drug store this morning, and if the sale is satisfactory there is no doubt but that the celebrated baseball players of the world will occupy the Athletic ground on that date. The expenses of securing this attraction are so great that it will be necessary to sell every grand stand seat and to have at least three hundred admissions besides. The management should have the hearty co-operation of every baseball lover in town assisting in the sale of tickets. The Chicagos will have with them Captain Anson, Baldwin, Pfeffer, Burns, Wilmson, Daly, Van Haltren, Pettit, Sullivan, Ryan and Tener. The All-America team will be captained by John Ward, the world-renowned shortstop of the champion New Yorks, and will have Mike Kelly, Bostons; Hanlon, Detroit; Donnelly, Washington; Carroll, Pittsburg; Tiernan, New York; Leary, Indianapolis; Wood, Fogarty, Philadelphia, and Simmons, Newarks. The All-America team is the strongest aggregation of ball players ever gotten together while the Chicago team's great strength is its team play and the good generalship of Anson.

Mr. E. P. Moon, of Husted, has furnished us the following weather record for the week ending October 7: Highest temperature 76° on the 7th; lowest temperature, 32° on the 3rd; weekly mean temperature 54.8°; prevailing direction of the wind, south. On Saturday the 3rd there was a heavy frost.

### Weekly Market Report.

Corrected weekly by A. Clemenway & Son, dealers in wholesale and retail groceries and ranch produce, No. 15 South Tejon street.

| RANCH PRODUCE. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, creamery, ₱ lb | $ 30 | @ | 35 |
| Butter, ranch, ₱ lb | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Butter, eastern, ₱ lb | 22 | @ | 25 |
| Eggs, ranch, ₱ doz | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Eggs, state, ₱ doz | 24 | @ | 30 |
| Cabbage, Cala., ₱ cwt | 1 00 | @ | 2 00 |
| Onions, ₱ lb | 3 | @ | 5 |
| Potatoes, ₱ cwt | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Turnips, new, ₱ cwt | 2 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Chickens, live, ₱ doz | 5 00 | | 6 00 |
| Corn, ₱ cwt | 1 05 | @ | 1 10 |
| Chop | 1 15 | @ | 1 20 |
| Wheat, ₱ cwt | | | 1 80 |
| Oats, new, ₱ cwt | 1 20 | @ | 1 25 |
| Bran, ₱ cwt | 1 25 | @ | 1 35 |
| Flour, ₱ cwt | 3 10 | @ | 3 50 |
| Meal, ₱ cwt | 2 [illegible] | | 2 50 |
| Graham, ₱ cwt | 2 50 | @ | 2 75 |
| Hay, (Colo.) ₱ ton | | | 22 00 |
| Hay (Kan.) ₱ ton | 12 00 | @ | 14 00 |

| GREEN FRUIT. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oranges, ₱ doz | 15 | @ | 75 |
| Lemons, ₱ doz | 30 | @ | 40 |
| Cherries, ₱ lb | 2 | @ | 3 |
| Bananas, ₱ doz | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Peaches, ₱ lb | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Pears, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Apples, ₱ lb | 2 | @ | 4 |
| Grapes, ₱ lb | 5 | @ | 10 |

| GREEN VEGETABLES. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lettuce, ₱ doz | 40 | @ | 50 |
| Radishes, ₱ doz | 40 | @ | 50 |
| Onions, ₱ doz | 25 | @ | 40 |
| Asparagus, ₱ lb | 12 | @ | 15 |
| Rhubarb, ₱ lb | 4 | @ | 5 |
| Cauliflower, ₱ lb | 6 | @ | 10 |
| String Beans, ₱ lb | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Green Peas, ₱ lb | 5 | @ | 5 |
| Tomatoes, ₱ lb | 2 | @ | 5 |
| Spinach, ₱ lb | 3 | @ | 5 |

### BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to be run every other day, or certain days of week, charged double rates. Count seven words to a line.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, to rent and repair, at Aikens' k-18-tf

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

cwf-1-fly

### MINING APPLICATION.

No. 239

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., October 12, 1888.

Notice is hereby given, that Charles A. Green, Lovelace M. Gorsuch, Edward P. Kirby and William D. Sanders, by their attorney in fact, Mark L. Blunt, whose post office address is Pueblo, Colorado, have this day filed their application for a patent for fifteen hundred linear feet respectively of the Vulcan and Giant mines or veins, bearing manganese, iron and silver, with surface ground on the Vulcan lode, 110 feet in width, and on the Giant lode 300 feet in width, situate, lying and being in El Paso Mining District, County of El Paso, State of Colorado, and known and designated by the field notes and official plat, on file in this office, as lot No. 5334, in township 16 S., Range 67 w. of 6th P. Meridian, Colorado.

The exterior boundaries of said Lot No. 5334, being as follows, to-wit:

VULCAN LODE.

Beginning at corner No. 1, (being identical with corner No. 1,) of Rio Grande Lode and corner No. 2 of Manganese lode, a pine post 2½ ft. above the ground, with mound of stone, marked 1-5334, whence the n. qr. corner, section 33, tp. 16, s. r. 67 w. bears north 67 deg. 52 min. e. 2661.6 ft.; thence s. 81 deg. 56 min. e. va. 14 deg. 14 min. e. 1,0 ft. to cor. No. 2, a limestone 36x8x4 ins., with mound of stone chiselled 2-5334; thence n. 8 deg. 4 min. e. va. 14 deg. 1 min. e. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 3, a granite stone 24x4x6 ins. chiselled 3-5334; thence n. 81 deg. 56 min. w. va. 3 deg. 59 e. min. 110 ft. to cor. No. 4, a pine post 4 ins. square with mound of stone, marked 4-5334; thence s. 8 deg. 4 min. w. va. 14 deg. 00 min. e. 1500 ft. to place of beginning.

GIANT LODE.

Beginning at cor. No. 5, a limestone 25x10x3 ins. with mound of stone marked 5-5334; thence s. 8 deg. 56 min. e. va. 14 deg. e. 300 ft. to cor. No. 6, a limestone 20x10x4 ins. with mound of stone chiselled 6-5334; thence n. 8 deg. 4 min. e. va. 4 deg. e. 1500 ft. to cor. No. 7, a limestone 24x10x3 ins. chiselled 7-5334; thence n. 81 deg. 56 min. w. va. 14 deg. e. 300 ft. to cor. No. 8, a trap-stone 24x10x3 ins. with mound of stone, chiselled 8-5334; thence s. 8 deg. 4 min. w. va. 14 deg. 2 min. e. 1500 ft. to place of beginning, containing 4.139 acres.

This claim is bounded on the west by the Rio Grande lode, there being no other adjoining claims.

The location of this mine is duly recorded in the Recorder's office of El Paso County, Colorado, in book 39, pages 170 and 233. Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said claims as hereinbefore described are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office, at Pueblo, in the State of Colorado, during the sixty days' period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the statute.

WM. BAYARD, Register.

First publication October 13, 1888. wa-S-0


## SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

# MONEY + SAVED

Money is saved every time you buy [illegible] and you will find you can save from 15 to 25 per cent in the purchase of your

CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.

NEWMAN, UNDERHILL, ETC.

Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Have some odd goods at about one-half the usual price. Call and get prices before buying. Satisfaction guaranteed.

wj-S-1m

# C. W. ROBBINS.


PROPOSED

### Increase of Taxation

FOR STATE PURPOSES.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

—TO THE—

### Constitution of the State of Colorado.

### PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the general election to be held in the several wards and precincts of this State, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1888, and pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, passed at the sixth session thereof, being an Act entitled

AN ACT

TO SUBMIT TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO A PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE RATE OF TAXATION ON PROPERTY FOR STATE PURPOSES.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Colorado, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following proposition to increase the rate of taxation for State purposes, as authorized by Article IX Section II, of the Constitution, to-wit:

"A tax of not more than one and one-half mills on each dollar of valuation for each of those years."

SECTION 2. Each elector voting at said election, and desirous of voting for or against said proposition, shall vote by separate ballot, which shall be deposited in a box to be used for that purpose only, and on which ballot shall be written or printed the words "For the proposition to increase the rate of taxation for State purposes," or "Against the proposition to increase the rate of taxation for State purposes."

The County Treasurer of each County shall make out and cause to be delivered to the judges of election in each election precinct in the county, prior to the said election, a certified list of the tax-payers in such county who shall have paid taxes upon property assessed to them in such county in the preceding year and no person shall vote upon the question unless his name shall appear on such list, nor unless he shall have paid taxes upon property assessed to him within the State for the year immediately preceding said election.

SECTION 3. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said proposition, shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the State for the canvass of votes for Representatives in Congress.

*In Testimony Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado, at Denver, in said state, this fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1888.

SEAL

JAMES RICE,
Secretary of State

wg-28-13

### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, by a certain deed of trust, dated the 14th day of February, 1885, and duly recorded in the Recorder's office of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 16th day of February, in book No. 92 at page 56. The Capitol Mining company of El Paso city, Colorado, duly conveyed to one Irving Howbert as trustee certain lodes, mining claims, and premises hereinbelow particularly described as collateral security to the payment of its thirty-year promissory notes, also in the sum aggregating to $2,676.41, all dated February 1st, 1885, and being payable two months after date with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

And default having been made in the payment of said promissory notes and each of them, and of the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect thereof, and being requested, the trustee named in said deed of trust, being at the present time a resident of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, and having failed and being unable to act, as I, the undersigned, Erwin J. Eaton, the present county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, is named in that event in the trust deed aforesaid as successor in trust to said Howbert.

And the legal holders of certain of the promissory notes aforesaid, having duly applied to me to sell and dispose of the premises below described in accordance with the provisions of the trust deed, and for the purposes specified therein.

Now therefore, by virtue of the power in me vested under the terms and conditions of the said deed of trust, I, Erwin J. Eaton, county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust as aforesaid, will, at 11 o'clock a. m. on the Eighth day of October, 1888, at the east door of the court house, in the County of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, the same being situated Colorado Springs in said county, offer for sale and sell and dispose of to the highest and best bidder at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, all the lodes, mining claims and premises situate in the County of Gunnison and State of Colorado, known and described as follows, to-wit:

The International lode or mining claim, the Ira Way lode or mining claim, the Kanawha lode or mining claim, all of said lodes or mining claims being more particularly described in patents No. 10,586, 10,587, and 10,588, issued by the United States of America to the said The Crested Mining company, with all tenements hereditaments, appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging, and all the right, title and interest thereon of said the Crested Mining company.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this Fifth day of September, 1888.

E. J. EATON,
County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust.

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The Only Weekly Published in the county containing all the latest telegraphic news. During the coming campaign we will try to give our readers a full account of all the political happenings of each week, together with other choice telegraphic, miscellaneous and local news. No ranchman should be without this paper. The rates are: One year, $1.50; six months, 75 cts.; three months, 50 cts.


### PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the general election to be held in the several wards and precincts of this State on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1888, and pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, passed at the sixth session thereof, being an Act entitled

"An Act to submit to the qualified electors of the State of Colorado, amendments to Article XI. of the Constitution of the State of Colorado," approved April 4, 1887.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:*

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Colorado, at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Colorado, which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be Colorado as part of the Constitution, to-wit: Section three article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 3. The state shall not contract any debt by loan or in any form, except to provide for casual deficiencies of revenue, erect public buildings for use of the state, suppress insurrection, defend the State, or in time of war, assist in defending the United States; and the amount of the debt contracted in any one year to provide for deficiencies of revenue shall not exceed one-fourth of a mill on each dollar of valuation of taxable property within the state, and the aggregate amount of such debt shall not at any time exceed three-fourths of a mill on each dollar of said valuation until the whole amount shall equal one hundred millions of dollars, and thereafter such debt shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, and the debt incurred in any one year for erection of public buildings shall not exceed one-half mill on each dollar of said valuation, and the aggregate amount of such debt shall never at any time exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars except as provided in section five of this article, and in all cases the valuation upon which the tax shall be laid for the assessment next preceding the creation of said debt; *Provided*, that in addition to the amount but that may be incurred as above to provide casual deficiencies of revenue, the State may contract a debt by loan to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, to provide funds for the payment of obligations of the State, outstanding on December 31, A. D. 1888."

SECTION 2. Section six of said article shall be amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 6. No county shall contract any debt by loan in any form, except for the purpose of erecting necessary public buildings, making or repairing public roads and bridges; but no indebtedness contracted in any one year in which the assessed valuation of taxable property shall exceed five millions of dollars one dollar and fifty cents on each thousand dollars thereof; counties in which such valuation shall be less than five millions of dollars, three dollars on each thousand dollars thereof, and the aggregate amount of indebtedness of any county for all purposes except of debts contracted before the adoption of this Constitution, shall not at any time exceed twice the amount above herein limited, unless when in manner provided by law for the purpose of incurring such debt shall at a general election, be submitted to such of the qualified electors of such County as in the year next preceding such election shall have paid taxes upon property assessed to them within such county, and a majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor of incurring the debt; but the bonds, if any be issued therefor, shall not run less than ten years, nor shall the amount of debt so contracted exceed twice the amount herein mentioned; Provided, That any county in this State which shall have no bonded indebtedness outstanding, either in the form of warrants issued for purposes provided by law, prior to December 31, A. D. 1888, or in the form of funding bonds issued prior to said date for such warrants previously existing, or in the form of public building and/or bridge bonds outstanding against such State, may contract a debt by loan by the issuance of bonds for the purpose of liquidating such indebtedness: *Provided*, The question of issuing such bonds shall, at a general or special election called for that purpose, be submitted to the vote of such of the duly qualified electors of such county as in the year last preceding such election shall have paid taxes upon property assessed in such county, and the majority of those voting thereon shall vote in favor of issuing the bonds. Such election shall be held in the manner prescribed by the laws of this State for the issuance of road, bridge and public building bonds, and the bonds authorized at such election shall be issued and provision made for their redemption in the same manner as provided in said law."

SECTION 3. Each elector voting at said election, and desirous of voting for or against all the amendments as a whole, shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be printed or written the words "For the Amendments," or the words "Against the Amendments." Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid may express his disapproval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments; *Provided*, That he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number, and in the order it appears in this act.

SECTION 4. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either or any of them shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the State for the canvass of votes for Representatives in Congress.

*In Testimony Whereof*, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado, at Denver, in said State, this fifteenth day of July, A. D. 1888.

SEAL

JAMES RICE,
Secretary of State.

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